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Disgruntled Republicans Use Buchanan to Send A New Warning to Bush

By E. J. Dionne Jr. and John E. Yang. WASHINGTON — Despite President George Bush's victories in Republican primaries in Georgia, Maryland and Colorado, voters again used the candidacy of Patrick J. Buchanan to express strong disenchantment with the status quo...



President Bush getting a good-bye kiss from his wife, Barbara, as he left the White House Wednesday for a campaign trip.

It's Tsongas and Clinton (and Brown)

By Thomas B. Edsall and Dan Balz. WASHINGTON — Paul E. Tsongas, showing strength beyond New England, has won the Maryland and Utah primaries, while Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas scored a decisive victory in the Georgia primary...

Congress Warns Baker Over Aid for Truce Forces

Legislators Say the U.S. Already Pays Too Much For UN Peacekeeping. By Don Oberdorfer. WASHINGTON — Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d has been warned in sharp terms that Congress may not fund large increases in United Nations peacekeeping activities in Cambodia, Yugoslavia and other places where diplomats have been striving to stop fighting...

Kiosk

China Avoids UN Criticism

GENEVA (AFP) — The United Nations Human Rights Commission decided Wednesday to shelve a resolution condemning China for human-rights abuses.

Britain Moves to Grant African Asylum From Germany

By Marc Fisher. BERLIN — The British government has given a Sudanese man who fled anti-foreigner attacks in Germany temporary permission to stay in London because he has a "well-founded fear of persecution in Germany."

General News

Ex-Soviet republics may face famine next year, Russia's new U.S. envoy said. Page 2.

Soccer

European Cup Champions' Cup Panathinaikos 0, R.S. Belgrade 2 Dynamo Kiev 0, Barcelona 2 Anderlecht 3, Sampdoria 1 Benfica 1, Sparta Prague 1

Crossword

Weather Page 2.

Dow Close

Table with 2 columns: Dow Close, The Dollar in New York. Values: 3,288.56, 1.6884, 21.68, 1.7245, 131.85, 5.6885.

Algeria Outlaws Islamic Front

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches. ALGIERS — A judge ordered the dissolution of Algeria's Islamic Salvation Front on Wednesday, nearly two months after it was denied almost certain victory in parliamentary elections.



101 DEAD IN MINE BLAST IN TURKEY — Women waiting Wednesday for news of relatives missing after a coal mine explosion in Kozlu, Turkey. The bodies of 101 miners have been recovered, while 150 were missing and feared dead. Page 2.

French Diet Redux: Hold the Foie Gras

By Marian Burros. NEW YORK — After news reports in the last few months that the French eat as much fat as Americans yet have about half the number of heart attacks, sales of red wine and foie gras soared in the United States.

Elite Schools' Fiscal Woes Wither the Ivy

By Anthony DePalma. NEW YORK — With their accumulated power and privilege, the eight institutions of the Ivy League long have stood apart from most other colleges and universities in the United States.

Famine Risk in '93, Russian Envoy Says

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The former Soviet republics will most likely get through this winter without any famine but disruptions in planting this spring could lead to serious shortages next year, according to Russia's new ambassador to Washington.

"I don't think that this year famine is the real menace," said Vladimir N. Lukin during an interview in the Russian Embassy. "Of course, in some parts the situation in foodstuffs will be difficult, but I am sure that we will survive until the new harvest."

Mr. Lukin, 59, said he was much more concerned about next winter. "First, everything depends on the Almighty whether it will be a good harvest," he said.

"Second it will depend on whether we succeed in implementing our agrarian reform — in a situation in which our agricultural industry is in crisis. I am afraid that this harvest will not be matched by appropriate preparations and that is frankly why I consider the next year the most difficult."

Mr. Lukin, who served as the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Russian Parliament before assuming the post of the first Russian ambassador to the United States since 1917, said that such concerns underscored the need for Russia and the United States to cooperate in organizing technical and humanitarian assistance to the former Soviet Union.

While he repeatedly expressed thanks for aid that Washington has

provided, and blamed Russia for many of the failures in getting assistance to the right places at the right time, he nevertheless made it clear that unless the United States and the West did more to support the emerging democracies of the Commonwealth of Independent States, they would turn to other countries, like Iran, for help.

"We have to make many choices," said Mr. Lukin, who speaks good English thanks to his 19 years of work as an analyst at the U.S.A.-Canada Institute. "We would prefer to do it with the United States because we consider it the first democracy. But we should look for some alternatives if it is not possible."

Mr. Lukin said that "the understandable desire to get anything from anybody" could lead to "undesirable connections." Therefore, he said, the question of supporting Russia and other reform-minded republics cannot be looked at by the West from a narrow security, or economic, perspective.

Rather, he said, it has to be looked at more broadly from the perspective of supporting the spread of democracy around the globe, as well as the security of "Western civilization."

"If the United States does not do something very effective," he said, "not only for Russia but with this whole Eurasian area, the political leadership would be reproached for a lost historical opportunity, and strategic opportunity to create a combined military, economic, social and political common space in which democracy can live."



Relatives of a man killed by cross fire in fighting between Armenians and Azerbaijanis mourning Wednesday after his burial in Agdam.

Ex-Soviet Army Resumes Pullout From Armenian Area

Agence France-Press

AGDAM, Azerbaijan — Military helicopters resumed airlifting troops of the former Soviet Army out of Nagorno-Karabakh on Wednesday after the pullout was suspended because of an attack on withdrawing forces.

The helicopters, escorted by Mi-24 helicopter gunships, were flying in and out of this border town east of the embattled Armenian-

dominated enclave, which is part of Azerbaijan. They were resuming an operation begun Sunday to evacuate men and materiel of the 366th Regiment from Stepanakert, Nagorno-Karabakh's main town.

Marshal Yevgeni I. Shaposhnikov, commander in chief of Commonwealth of Independent States armed forces, ordered the evacuation halted Tuesday after an army sergeant was

killed in an Armenian attack on the withdrawing troops.

The pullout resumed after a Commonwealth military helicopter carrying wounded Armenian civilians was downed Tuesday with the loss of six lives. Thirty-one people survived, Tass said. Armenians blamed Azerbaijanis for the attack.

In a Croat Cemetery, Ethnic Hatred Row by Row

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

VUKOVAR, Croatia — For a grasp of the miseries that have befallen Yugoslavia, few places are more powerful than the cemetery outside this devastated town.

In December 1944, soldiers of the Bulgarian Army who died fighting the retreating Nazi troops were the first to be brought to the graveyard on the outskirts of Vukovar. Now, nearly 50 years later, it has become the final resting place of some of the victims of the latest battle for this town.

Under a plateau of wintry mud, the bodies of more than 900 men, women and children lie shoulder to shoulder in plastic body bags, each marked by a crude cross of rain-stained wood.

The crosses are the only memorial to the siege in the fall that made Vukovar perhaps the most brutal battleground of the civil war between Serbs and Croats, the two largest ethnic groups in Yugoslavia.

The graves also stand as a stark reminder of the bitterness of ethnic hatreds, suppressed by decades of communist rule, that have exploded after the collapse of communism across Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

Beyond the graveyard, there is little but

rubble where Vukovar and its 45,000 people used to be. Set on a gentle curve in the Danube River, the 700-year-old town was celebrated for its graceful baroque buildings dating to the centuries it spent under Austro-Hungarian rule.

Now Vukovar is so utterly devastated by bombardment that some there doubt that it can ever be rebuilt.

More than three months have passed since the town's Croatian defenders surrendered to their Serbian-led attackers on Nov. 18, but it is only now that the scope of the disaster has begun to sink in.

Forensic scientists who came to Vukovar from Belgrade to help identify the dead say at least 2,000 bodies were pulled from the ruins. A report in January by Helsinki Watch, a human-rights group, said survivors in Zagreb, the capital of Croatia, had compiled a list of 3,000 other people who are still missing from Vukovar.

Of these, several hundred are known to be prisoners of the Serbian-led Yugoslav Army, whose artillery spearheaded the attack on the town. But many others on the list are almost certainly dead.

Yugoslav military commanders in Vukovar say large numbers of bodies remain unrecovered in the rubble.

Others may have been victims of the summary executions by both sides that were reported to be rife at the height of the fighting, and whose bodies were thrown into the Danube or tossed into unmarked pits.

Whatever the final toll, there is a numbness now among those who survived the fighting, a sense of bewilderment that matters spun so completely out of control.

"Even those who lived through it can hardly believe that it happened," said Major Thomas Nikolic, 41, a psychologist in the Yugoslav Army.

At the Vukovar hospital, partly functioning again now after it too came under fire, Major Nikolic said. "Perhaps the best thing we could do now is to leave the city just as it is, so that future generations can see the consequence of giving in to people's most irrational urges."

101 Miners Are Dead In Turkey

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

ANKARA — A methane gas explosion deep underground at a state-run Turkish coal mine left 101 miners dead Wednesday, and rescue workers said they had abandoned hope for 150 believed still trapped in the country's worst mining disaster.

Officials at Kozlu, in the Black Sea coal-mining area of Zonguldak, 275 kilometers (170 miles) northwest of Ankara, said that 101 bodies had been recovered and that 75 miners had been injured.

"The whole nation is mourning," said Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel, who traveled to the town where the explosions at around 8 P.M. on Tuesday transformed the Inceirhan mine into a firestorm of toxic gas.

Mine union officials said they had no definitive way of counting the number of men trapped in the mine, except for tallying the number of missing miners' lamps.

"The passages were full of bodies as we ran for the upper levels," one of the injured survivors, Salih Yanik, told Reuters.

"We heard a noise like a rushing wind," he said after being trapped four hours underground.

The explosion filled other shafts of the 560-meter-deep (1,840-foot) mine with toxic gases. Rescue officials said they were focusing on sealing off galleries filled with carbon monoxide gases rather than digging into debris to look for survivors.

The mine is in an area where low-quality coal has been produced for 150 years and the mines have sunk deeper and become more expensive. Since 1945, 107 people have died in five mine accidents.

Despite Turkey's poor record in mine safety, officials at the Kozlu mine insisted that highly efficient equipment had been installed to detect methane buildup. On Tuesday night, however, the gas buildup was reportedly so rapid there was no time for automatic detectors to signal the danger.

"Methane gas concentration in the pit had increased rapidly in 15 seconds and the blast occurred before the detector alarm could sound," said the mine union leader, Semsi Denizler.

A senior government official, Omer Barutcu, said that "modern technology was being used" and that no fault had been found with safety precautions.

Ozer Oter, general manager of the state Coal Board, said: "We have entered most parts of the pit, but fires may be raging in other parts. We are building walls in places where we have abandoned hope of survival. There may also be explosions."

It remained unclear why the methane buildup was undetected, and miners voiced bitter complaints about safety procedures.

The mine was at the center of another controversy in January when a senior Istanbul businessman, Ishtak Alaton, drew up a plan to close it because, he said, it not only is dangerous but also is uneconomical.

Mr. Alaton said Wednesday that, because of high government subsidies and high production costs, the coal produced in the stricken area was so expensive that it would be cheaper to keep the 32,000 miners on full pay but close the mine and import better quality coal from outside Turkey.

"It keeps people employed, but it has degenerated," he said in an interview in Istanbul. "This is a blatant system of exploitation. It is a savage way of exploiting human life and human health."

Germany Ponders Wisdom of Ban on 'Soft' Drugs

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

BONN — A German judge has set off a national debate by ruling that laws against the possession of marijuana and hashish are unconstitutional.

Leaders of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's governing coalition have condemned the decision, but many senior opposition figures have endorsed it. A ruling from the highest court in Germany is expected later in the year.

The decision was handed down last week by Wolfgang Neschovic, an appeals court judge in the northern city of Lubeck. The case concerned a woman who had been sentenced to two months in prison for possession of 1.12 grams (0.04 ounce) of hashish.

In his decision, Judge Neschovic appraised the dangers of alcohol and ruled that keeping alcohol legal while banning hashish and marijuana violated the constitutional provision

guaranteeing all citizens equality before the law. He also said it violated a provision guaranteeing personal freedoms that do not infringe on the rights of others.

"The physical effects of cannabis use are relatively limited," Judge Neschovic wrote. He cited a German medical study that concluded that smoking one or two joints of marijuana a day was harmless, "or at a minimum, less dangerous than the daily consumption of alcohol or 20 cigarettes."

Conservative politicians quickly criticized the ruling.

Johannes Gerster, a leading member of Parliament from Mr. Kohl's Christian Democratic Union, said legalizing hashish and marijuana would be "capitulation to criminality."

Another Christian Democrat member of Parliament, Rolf Oldereg, accused Judge Neschovic of using his post to pursue a "left-socialist political agenda."

But an unexpected number of elected officials have welcomed Judge Neschovic's decision. Some, including the justice minister in the state of Lower Saxony, Heidi Altm-Verk, said they themselves had used hashish.

A leading Social Democratic member of parliament, Gudrun Schisch-Walch, told the newspaper Bild am Sonntag that "the drug policy we have been following is a failure."

She said Germany should adopt a drug policy like that of the Netherlands. More than 2,000 Dutch coffee shops offer marijuana and hashish for sale. The trade is regulated by the government, and about half the marijuana sold in the coffee shops is grown in local greenhouses.

Support for Judge Neschovic's decision has come from many state capitals. In Germany, states are responsible for most police and judicial functions.

"It is high time to take cannabis products out of the zone of illegality," said Christiane Krajewski, the health minister of Saarland.

The interior minister of Saarland, Friedel Laepfle, who is responsible for justice, said, "I would look positively on any policy that decriminalizes the use of soft drugs."

In Lower Saxony, which borders the Netherlands, Social Welfare Minister Walter Hiller said it was "a dumb argument" to assert that hashish or marijuana use normally leads to the use of more dangerous drugs. He said that even if the substances remained illegal, they should be "unofficially tolerated."

Even if Germany's high court rules that current drug laws are constitutional, the political debate over legalization is likely to continue. Officials in the state of North Rhine-Westphalia said over the weekend that they would submit a bill to the German parliament to legalize the possession of small amounts of hashish and marijuana. Leaders of several other states said they would support the proposal.

ASYLUM: Britain Moves to Shelter African Who Fled Anti-Foreign Violence in Germany

(Continued from page 1)

Asylum-seekers' hostel in Western Germany after filing an asylum claim.

But after his hostel in Goslar was attacked several times by rightist extremists, including an incident in which a friend of the man was slashed in the neck, the Sudanese

man fled in December, said Soaal Gbelani, a lawyer in the London firm that is representing the refugee.

"The German police said they couldn't do anything to protect the hostel," Mr. Gbelani said. "German seems unable to protect these people. Of course there is racism in

Britain as well, but in Germany it's particularly bad."

The Sudanese refugee, said a Home Office spokeswoman, Sandra Paul, "seems to have a well-founded fear of persecution in Germany, and we will investigate his well-founded fears."

The spokeswoman said that the

Sudanese man would be held in detention during the investigation and that he would be sent back to Germany if Britain does not decide to grant him asylum. She declined to say whether British officials would be sent to Germany to investigate.

In a similar case, Britain sent a

ACROSS

1 Rascal
6 Garden favorite
11 Outcry
12 Cupboard
14 Dais
15 Fortunate
17 — in (enclose)
18 Break
20 Busy person in Mar.
21 Entrance for Clementine's dad

22 Weather satellite
24 Made tracks
25 Stadium sections
27 Turnout
28 Single unit
29 Afflicted
31 In a lascivious way
32 Morgan from Dallas
34 Gunshot
37 The Orient
41 Pistol part

42 Atlys.
43 Avoids
44 Friendly
45 Dunes or gannet
47 Resorts
48 Schoolman's deg.
49 Breakfast food
51 Grand —
Evangeline's home
52 Begin to complete a space trip

53 Barely managed
54 Nap
57 Sun worshiper
58 Mount
59 Phase

5 Chairman
6 Mich. college or city
7 Seasons
8 Persea or poon
9 The Begleys
10 Abrogate
11 Honor
13 Annual
14 —
Entertainment
15 Pop
19 Rank of Charles or Andrew
22 In three divisions
24 Indian high chairs
25 Frightening
26 Dwindles
28 Pochette
31 Fleur-de—

DOWN

1 More offensive
2 Hansom
3 Tater Strait feeder
4 "Water Lilies" painter

5 Native of NE Siberia
6 Clarinet's relative
9 Helen of Troy's mother
10 Deteriorate
11 Cutting remark

Solution to Puzzle of March 4

S	E	W	S	C	A	P	A	A	D	A	R
A	R	E	A	H	O	R	A	S	L	O	T
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A	D	L	A	I	G	O	E	R	M	I	N
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T	I	S	S	I	S	E					
L	E	K	T	O	E	S	L	A	S	S	O
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B	E	A	L	L	S						
P	U	F	F	I	S	H					
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O	G	E									
L	E	A	R	T	A	N	S				
L	E	A	R	T	A	N	S				

40 Resource
42 Wrote some notes
45 Woolen fabric

46 Native of NE Siberia
49 Clarinet's relative

50 Helen of Troy's mother
55 Deteriorate
55 Cutting remark

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WORLD BRIEFS

Honecker Is 'Faking,' Germany Says

BONN (Reuters) — The German government said Wednesday that Erich Honecker, the former East German leader, was feigning illness, and it pressed Russia to do all it could to return him to Germany for trial.

"There are signs that Honecker is faking," said the government spokesman, Dieter Vogel. Chile's foreign minister, Enrique Silva Cimma, quoted a medical report from Moscow saying that Mr. Honecker did not have cancer. "The general state of the patient is completely satisfactory," the report said. "He has no pain."

Mr. Honecker, 79, left a Moscow hospital and returned to the Chilean Embassy, where he was given refuge in December. Germany wants him extradited to face trial on manslaughter charges in connection with shoot-to-kill orders he gave guards at the Berlin Wall.

Truce Starts to Calm Somali Fighting

NAIROBI (AP) — A day after clan leaders pledged to observe a cease-fire that they ignored for more than two weeks, only small arms fire was reported Wednesday in Somalia's embattled capital, Mogadishu.

"It is calmer today," said a relief official in radio contact with colleagues in Mogadishu. "Of course that does not mean there isn't the usual random firing."

On Tuesday, the interim president, Ali Mahdi Mohammed and his rival, General Mohammed Farrah Aidid, pledged to take immediate steps to observe a cease-fire brokered by the United Nations that was agreed to Feb. 14. The accord aimed to end a battle that has killed or wounded more than 30,000 people — mostly women and children — since Nov. 17. Hundreds of thousands have fled to the countryside and are without adequate food or water.

FBI Is Investigating Bush Drug Aide

WASHINGTON (WP) — The FBI is conducting an inquiry into the handling of more than \$63,000 in surplus campaign funds from the unsuccessful 1990 re-election bid of Bob Martinez, then governor of Florida and now President George Bush's director of national drug control policy, according to informed sources.

Mr. Martinez was questioned by the FBI two weeks ago about his decision to send two checks amounting to \$63,644 to the Florida Republican Party on Jan. 30. Accompanying the checks was a letter, carrying an Executive Office of the President letterhead, in which Mr. Martinez wrote that it was his hope the funds would "be used for the purpose of getting Florida citizens to support George Bush and Dan Quayle for re-election in 1992."

Sources said one part of the inquiry was aimed at determining whether Mr. Martinez might have violated U.S. election law limiting contributions to \$1,000. But sources said agents also questioned the role of his former campaign manager, J. M. (Mac) Stipanovich. A state prosecutor in Tallahassee, Florida, is conducting his own investigation into the matter after allegations that Mr. Stipanovich had initially sought to convert some of the funds to his personal use, sources said.

U.S. Having a Record Warm Winter

ASHEVILLE, North Carolina (AP) — The winter of 1991-92 may be the warmest on record in the United States, according to the National Climatic Data Center.

The agency said the season's average temperature for the 48 contiguous states was 36.57 degrees Fahrenheit (2.7 centigrade). The warmest winter was that of 1953-54, at 36 degrees Fahrenheit. The records go back 97 years.

For the Record

Former Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel regained consciousness Wednesday, but remained in critical condition after suffering a heart attack. He is 78 years old. (AP)

Work resumed in Niamey and other Niger towns Wednesday after union leaders called off a general strike and the government said mutinous soldiers would return to barracks. Shops, banks and government offices opened again and cars and camels jammed the dusty streets after two days of a strike called to protest against military threats to the country's fragile democracy. (AFP)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Ramadan Begins for Many Muslims

MANAMA, Bahrain (AP) — Millions of Gulf Arabs and other Muslims began observing Ramadan on Wednesday.

For most Gulf and Arab states Ramadan began Wednesday after religious officials there said they had sighted the crescent moon marking the start of the month in which the Koran was revealed to the Prophet Mohammed. Muslims elsewhere, including those in Malaysia and other Asian countries, were expected to start fasting Thursday or Friday.

Belgium will postpone putting into effect a regulation that would require drivers to use their headlights in the daytime, the Transport Ministry said. The rule was to have gone into effect in Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands on Oct. 1, but will be put off because the Dutch government has not yet decided on the measure. Traffic experts say daylight use cuts road accidents by 10 percent. (Reuters)

British Rail began offering compensation on Wednesday to long-suffering passengers for delays and cancellations. A new "passenger's charter" offers vouchers for future travel if trains are canceled or are late by more than one hour. (Reuters)

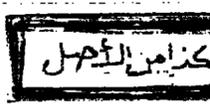
At least 46 people were murdered in Rio de Janeiro during the four days of Carnival, Brazilian press reports said Wednesday. But violent crime decreased sharply this year compared to last year's Carnival, when 157 people met violent deaths, 74 of them murdered. (AFP)

The Weather

Forecast for Friday through Sunday

Region	Today	Tomorrow	Day After
North America	Clouds will gray the Great Lakes region much of the week through Sunday, and Friday will be rainy. Rain will affect the Southeast-London Friday and again late Saturday in New York City. California will have cool weather, generally with cool weather Friday.	Springlike warmth will continue over Western and Central Europe through the coming weekend. A few showers will occur in Western Europe on Friday and Saturday.	Central and southern Japan will be chilly and showery Friday, then sunnier and brighter the weekend. Friday will be cold in Seoul. It will turn milder Saturday with some showers. Clouds will persist in Hong Kong. The weekend may be rainy.
Europe	High: 64, Low: 48, Wind: W, Clouds: Partly cloudy	High: 68, Low: 52, Wind: W, Clouds: Partly cloudy	High: 72, Low: 56, Wind: W, Clouds: Partly cloudy
Asia	High: 72, Low: 56, Wind: W, Clouds: Partly cloudy	High: 76, Low: 60, Wind: W, Clouds: Partly cloudy	High: 80, Low: 64, Wind: W, Clouds: Partly cloudy

7 Weeks To Pay for Europe...
S. Genero...
Dennis, Oscar and...
MARBELLA CLUB



هكزاين الامل

UN Seeks to Use Iraqi Assets To Pay for War-Related Costs

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS. New York — The United States and the other four permanent members of the Security Council are considering using Iraqi assets that were frozen abroad to pay for humanitarian supplies and the destruction of Baghdad's most dangerous weapons, and to start compensating victims of the invasion of Kuwait, according to diplomats.

Iraq's assets abroad are thought to total about \$5 billion. The amount in the United States is about \$500 million, according to recent congressional testimony by Bush administration officials.

The council has already asked Iraq to resume selling oil, its major export, under the terms of the cease-fire that ended the Gulf War. The terms require that the money be handed over to the United Nations, which would then spend it on food and medicine, the elimination of Iraqi weapons and reparations to Kuwait and to individuals who suffered losses as a result of the Iraqi invasion and occupation.

Britain and France are urging the council to send an envoy to persuade Iraq to lift the trade blockade on the Kurdish region and to end military harassment of Shiite Muslims in the south.

Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz is expected to meet with the Security Council here next Wednesday to explain why Iraq is refusing to destroy ballistic missile equipment and to provide further details of its armament plans.

Diplomats say the United States has proposed three ways to use Iraq's frozen assets.

The first would be a Security Council order directing that the \$1.5 billion worth of Iraqi oil that was in transit when the international embargo against Iraq was imposed be put under UN control. These assets, in the form of oil and delayed oil payments, have already been earmarked by the council for compensation payments and humanitarian aid.

Another option, officials say, would be a resolution directing the Bank for International Settlements to hand over more than \$300 million that Iraq keeps there. This cash is a deposit from which the bank settles other countries' trade accounts with Iraq.

Finally, the Security Council could order or encourage countries to unblock Iraqi bank deposits and other financial assets.

The Security Council committee overseeing sanctions against Iraq has already said that governments may unfreeze such funds at their discretion, provided they use the money to send humanitarian goods to Iraq. But the United States and the 12 European Community countries agreed not to do so in order to encourage Baghdad to accept the oil-sales plan.

Iraq has returned some of the property it plundered from Kuwait, but so far has refused to sell its oil, despite evidence of mounting hardship in Iraq. The government says it will not compromise its sovereignty by having the United Nations dictate how Iraqi money is spent.

Because Iraq has refused to sell oil, the fund set up to pay compensation remains empty.

The United States has suggested that priority go to compensating poor foreign workers who lost their savings as a result of the invasion, since this would provide a useful injection of hard currency into countries like Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Egypt, which are heavily dependent on remittances from citizens working abroad.

Iraq is also refusing to cooperate with UN efforts to identify and destroy its most dangerous weapons, and is defying international pressure to end an economic blockade against the Kurdish region of northern Iraq.

Britain and France are urging the council to send an envoy to

persuade Iraq to lift the trade blockade on the Kurdish region and to end military harassment of Shiite Muslims in the south.

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VANGUARD OF PROTEST — A protester outside the Ministry of Defense in London on Wednesday as Britain launched the first of a four-ship class of Trident-missile-armed nuclear submarines. The protesters sang and prayed for nuclear disarmament. The \$1 billion submarine launched Wednesday, the Vanguard, is armed with 16 Trident missiles, each with up to eight warheads. With its three sister ships, the class offers a potential 13-fold increase to British nuclear firepower.

The Killing of a Mafia Boss

Ex-Gotti Aide Tells N.Y. Court of Chilling Preparations

By Arnold H. Lubasch
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Salvatore Gravano, an admitted Mafia underboss, has given a detailed and chilling account of the murder of Paul Castellano and several other slayings that he said were ordered or authorized by John Gotti.

On Tuesday, Mr. Gravano, a crucial prosecution witness who turned informer four months ago, took the stand for the second day in the trial of Mr. Gotti and Frank Locascio, who are charged with murder, conspiracy and racketeering. Mr. Gotti, reputed boss of the Gambino crime family, maintained a fixed smile as he stared at his former friend and trusted aide in the tightly guarded Brooklyn courtroom.

Mr. Gravano said he and Mr. Gotti waited in a car on a Manhattan street corner while several of their associates killed Mr. Castellano, who was then the boss of the Gambino family, and his close aide, Thomas Bilotti, on Dec. 16, 1985.

"We were looking down at Sparks Steak House," he testified.

A car drew up alongside them and stopped for a red light, Mr. Gravano recalled. He said it was Mr. Castellano and Mr. Bilotti, who was driving.

He said he used a walkie-talkie to notify the gunmen up ahead. When the light turned, the car with Mr. Castellano drove through the intersection and parked in front of the steak house, Mr. Gravano said. He said four gunmen were waiting.

"The shooters ran over to them, started shooting them," Mr. Gravano testified. Mr. Castellano was shot first, he said, and then Mr. Bilotti. Then, he said, Mr. Gotti drove slowly up to the scene.

He said he noticed that Mr. Bilotti was "gone" and that they then drove back to Brooklyn.

Earlier, Mr. Gravano testified that he and Mr. Gotti participated in the Castellano murder plot for several reasons, including Mr. Castellano's greed and a fear that he might kill Mr. Gotti in a dispute over the Gambino family's ban on drug dealing.

A prosecutor, John Gleeson, elicited Mr. Gravano's testimony about meetings that he said resulted in the election of Mr. Gotti, who was a captain, to succeed Mr. Castellano as boss of the family.

Mr. Gravano said Joseph Gallo, who was the family's counselor, presided over the first meeting of Gambino captains. Mr. Gravano said he and a Gotti associate, Angelo Ruggiero, attended.

He said that Mr. Gallo told the captains that "we didn't know who killed Paul; we were investigating it."

"Was there a reason that the other captains weren't told who killed Paul and Tommy?" the prosecutor asked.

"Because there is a commission rule about killing a boss," Mr. Gravano answered, referring to the Mafia's ruling body.

"What's the penalty for killing your boss?" the prosecutor asked.

"Death penalty," the witness answered.

Europe Needs GIs, U.S. General Says

By John Lancaster
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The top American general in Europe says the United States needs to keep 150,000 troops there as a hedge against ethnic and nationalist tensions in former Warsaw Pact nations, Yugoslavia and former Soviet republics like Georgia.

"The disappearance of the Soviet threat has not brought assurance of peace and stability to Europe," the general, John R. Galvin, commander of the U.S. European Command, told the Senate Armed Services Committee on Tuesday. "Other disturbing forces have moved to the forefront."

The annual pilgrimage to Capitol Hill of the U.S. military commander for Europe comes at a crucial time this year, as the Defense Department is engaged in a strenuous effort to justify its post-Cold War plans for reduced but still-sizeable U.S. military forces.

Central to those plans is the maintenance of a substantial "forward presence" of American troops in Europe, Asia and the Gulf region.

General Galvin and senior American military officials traveling with him emphasized that in addition to providing security in Europe, U.S. forces there could be deployed elsewhere in emergencies, as they were during the Gulf War.

But as pressure mounts for a domestic peace dividend, the forward-presence strategy is proving to be a tough sell on Capitol Hill.

In simpler times, Pentagon planners could point to the armies of the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact as justification for the presence of more than 300,000 American troops on European soil.

But in the absence of a Soviet threat, Pentagon strategists are in the all-gone position of identifying new threats, many of them vague, without saying precisely how U.S. military forces would be used to deter them.

For instance, although General Galvin cited Yugoslavia as an example of "regional tensions" requiring a U.S. military presence in Europe, American policymakers have shown little interest in committing American troops to a peacekeeping mission there.

General Galvin acknowledged the difficulty of identifying specific threats, telling the committee. "Threats to U.S. interests remain, but they are less clear and more diversified."

He repeated previous statements by senior Pentagon officials that the real enemy is "the uncertain" and that history provides ample reasons why it would be dangerous to withdraw to "fortress America."

"After the first World War, we developed an isolationist attitude and turned our backs on Europe," he said. "In doing so, we left behind an unstable and potentially explosive situation. History clearly shows that our military presence has a stabilizing effect on Europe while benefiting our own security."

Senator John Warner of Virginia, the committee's ranking Republican, said he agreed with General Galvin that "it is imperative that we remain there."

But he added: "We've got a burden to explain that concept in terms the layman can understand. History will help with that explanation but more is needed."

■ Pact on Forces Signed

A total of 48 nations agreed Wednesday in Vienna on new measures to limit maneuvers of land force and tanks across Europe and on exchanges of information. The Associated Press reported.

The agreement was reached at a closed session of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. It aims to extend a broad swap of military information and limits on military movements to the Central Asian states of the former Soviet Union.

Record Warm Winter

WASHINGTON — The winter of 1991-92 in the United States, according to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, was the warmest on record.

The average temperature for the 48 contiguous states was 47.5 degrees Fahrenheit, the warmest since 1896, when it was 47.1 degrees.

EL UPDATE

is for Many Muslims

... of the Islamic faith...

Sandy Dennis, 54, Dies, Won Oscar and 2 Tonys

By Lee A. Daniels
New York Times Service

Sandy Dennis, 54, who as a young actress in the 1960s entertained Broadway and Hollywood with performances that won her two Tony awards and an Academy Award, died Monday in Westport, Connecticut, of cancer.

Ms. Dennis, born in Nebraska and blessed with an aura of appealing fragility, came to New York at 18 and within a decade had fashioned a string of outstanding performances.

After making her movie debut in 1961 in a supporting role in "Splendor in the Grass," she won a Tony Award in 1963 for her performance as a social worker, opposite Jason Robards in "A Thousand Clowns," and a year later, she won another Tony as the slightly off-beat mistress of a tycoon, played by Gene Hackman, in "Any Wednesday."

Then, in 1966, she won an Academy Award for best supporting actress for her portrayal of Honey, the mousy, scared-of-her-own-shadow half of a young faculty couple alternately seduced and browbeaten by Elizabeth Taylor and Richard Burton in Edward Albee's "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?"

She also drew critical praise for her 1967 role as the idealistic schoolteacher in the film "Up the Down Staircase."

In her later years, Ms. Dennis

was never able to match the dazzling successes of her earlier years in terms of either public acclaim or favorable reviews from critics. Where once critics had been charmed by her freshness and grit-next-door innocence, many later seemed to detect a mannered nervous quality.

Peter J. Crotty, 82, the king-maker who dominated Democratic politics in western New York as the party chairman of Erie County and who was a force in the campaigns of John F. Kennedy for president and Robert F. Kennedy for the Senate, died Tuesday in Buffalo, New York, of a heart attack.

Lalla Abla, the mother of King Hassan II, died Sunday after a long illness. Her age was not disclosed. Her son, the king, is 63. She was the wife of King Mohammed V.

Chon In Chol, 68, North Korea's deputy foreign minister, died Monday of cancer. Mr. Chon headed North Korea's delegation to talks with Japan on establishing diplomatic relations.

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A Tougher Foe for Bush

The answer came last week and derives from the figure 31 percent. The question is: How alarmed should tolerant, optimistic Americans be about Patrick Buchanan's showing in Tuesday's presidential primaries?

Tiptoeing Around China

George Bush made a grievous error when, soon after the Beijing massacre of June 1989, he turned an accommodating face to Communist China. The Chinese repaid him with their contempt, and the U.S. Congress could only conclude that he was inexcusably soft on a government that had committed outrageous human rights abuses and was otherwise ignoring major American economic and international concerns.

Play Ball With Nintendo

"Nintendo" translates roughly as "we do the best we can, and await the results." Japan's Nintendo Company now hopes to apply that philosophy by investing \$60 million in the struggling Seattle Mariners, thus helping to keep major league baseball in Seattle. It will be a mistake if league owners do not deal with the offer at their quarterly meetings this week.

Other Comment

'Front-Loaded' but Still Fuzzy

Five primaries into the 1992 presidential race, the Democrats have no clear idea who their nominee will be. This is not the way it was supposed to be. Fearful of another long, drawn-out, debilitating contest, the Democrats "front-loaded" their delegate selection process this year. They hoped this would produce an early decision.

De Klerk's Referendum

President Frederik de Klerk has put himself in an unenviable position: As his white constituency shows signs of increasing reluctance to make fundamental concessions to the black majority, he has staked his political career on a March 17 referendum on reform. If Mr. de Klerk receives a vote of confidence, his gamble will have paid off, and hard-liners, both black and white, will be weakened.

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OPINION



Time to Help Yeltsin and Let the IMF Help Russia

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — While their presidents huddled at Camp David with spotlights ablaze, the money men of the American and Russian governments held a less publicized summit meeting here last month that history may record as an important moment of change in the post-Cold War era.

There is new hope in Washington that Russia may not be a hopeless economic case.

Gaidar, Boris Yeltsin's abrasive young economic czar, dispel some of official Washington's deep doubts about Mr. Gaidar's improvised shock-therapy policies. The result has been an easing in recent days of American reluctance to help the young Russian government repair the economic shambles created by the collapse of communism.

Struck by the irony of the repeated demands of the American free marketeers at the meeting for a blueprint to resolve Russia's staggering economic woes, Mr. Gaidar fired back: "We have had many plans and no reform. Now we will have reform without plans."

The sharp-edged response won Mr. Gaidar not only sympathy but points for boldness, suggests one U.S. official who was present. Mr. Gaidar, who is 35, for the first time gave some of his listeners a sense that he was consciously using the tactic he created on Jan. 1, when he freed prices, to launch the Russian population on a forced march toward capitalism.

Mr. Gaidar "is exploiting the explosion of prices and the emergency atmosphere he created to get control of the money supply problems that helped doom previous reform efforts," said one previously skeptical U.S. official. "The odds are high that he won't bring it off, but he understands what we think needs to be done."

Even those now somewhat more sympathetic to Mr. Gaidar do not minimize the enormous problems Russia still faces. Local authorities that must implement reforms remain largely under the control of former Communists who openly resist privatization and the dismantling of the old command economy.

The new hopes in some corners of official Washington that Russia may

not be a hopeless economic case beyond the reach of outside help parallel a sharper awareness of the identity crisis that the Russian people face. American support or rejection of the reform effort is now understood to be a vital element in resolving that identity crisis, for better or for worse.

Mr. Brady emerged from the Feb. 1 meeting with Mr. Gaidar still strongly opposed to the Russian's request that the United States lead the way in establishing an international \$5 billion currency stabilization fund and help provide another \$5 billion for balance of payments support during this crucial year of transition.

But Mr. Brady did flash the green light for full Russian membership in the International Monetary Fund by late April and initial IMF loans for Mr. Yeltsin by June.

And shipments have finally begun of the \$165 million in U.S. agricultural supplies promised by President George Bush months ago. The administration has let contracts for \$100 million of that amount since Feb. 1.

Anders Aslund, the Swedish economist who is a consultant to Mr. Gaidar's government, was unable last week to shake Treasury's strong resistance to an effort to stabilize the ruble; Mr. Gaidar wants it to be undertaken by the Group of 24 industrial countries that have helped Eastern Europe.

But Mr. Aslund said that he found officials at the CIA, the White House, the State Department and the Pentagon more open to the need for American leadership on financial help than they seemed in the past.

Asked why Mr. Yeltsin was pushing for balance of payments support, which has become a red flag for Mr. Brady, Mr. Aslund responded candidly that the second \$5 billion is intended as a political firebreak against public rage in Russia over the price increases and the wage freezes that are likely to come this summer.

"The question is how much heat can the population take? The combination of a ruble stabilization fund, which would be used only as an insurance policy, and the balance of payments support would keep inflation for the year down to 500 percent. Without that help, inflation is likely to be 1,500 percent."

That could be the difference, Mr. Aslund argued in his meetings here, between a democratic Russia and one that turns back to dictatorship and foreign adventurism.

That should be a sobering thought, both for foot-dragging conservative Republicans and for the liberal Democrats in Congress who are threatening to block a \$12 billion increase (spread over five years) in U.S. funding for the IMF. The Democrats want to show that they are as tough on foreign aid as the Republicans are.

That is a stark contest that both parties should avoid. With the United States not ready to launch a Marshall Plan for Russia, the IMF is being pushed forward to manage Western involvement in rebuilding the former Soviet Union. The IMF staff now seems to be responding with energy and imagination to this heady change in roles for an institution founded to manage exchange rates.

They said Mr. Yeltsin need help, not partisan back-peddling and calculation in Washington. The few sparks of economic hope showing up in Russia need to be fanned into life, not snuffed out by shortsightedness.

The Washington Post.

From Baltic Shores to a Better World

By Uffe Ellemann-Jensen

The writer is foreign minister of Denmark.

COPENHAGEN — "So far, philosophers have concentrated on interpreting the world. The point, however, is to change it." Marx was wrong in many things. But he was right about the need to change the world — for the better.

Central and Eastern Europe have seen revolutionary change in the past three years. But much remains to be done, and each member of the European family must do its part. There are already several European institutions helping us build a new Europe. Do we need more?

It depends. In Northern Europe, in the Baltic Sea area, circumstances are ripe for a new forum. In October, at a Danish-German meeting in Rostock, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and I agreed to promote such a forum. We invited the foreign ministers of the Baltic Sea states to a conference in Copenhagen to explore ways for old adversaries to work together.

The conference, Thursday and Friday, will be attended by the foreign ministers of Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Russia and Sweden, as well as a representative of the EC Commission.

and allow closer coordination. High priority will be given to supporting new democratic institutions in the formerly Communist countries. They have made great strides, but they need active support from the older democracies.

Another priority is economic and technological assistance and cooperation. The transition to market economy is difficult and often painful. The countries at the western end of the Baltic Sea have a responsibility to help their new friends on the eastern shore. Support for democratic institutions and for the transition to market economy are mutually reinforcing. Without democracy the economy suffers. Without a sound economy, democracy is endangered.

The Council of the Baltic States will also deal with such questions as humanitarian assistance, environment and energy, culture, education, transport and communication. The Baltic Sea countries share a vision of their area as a zone of economic growth and political stability. They are determined to make this vision come true.

International Herald Tribune.

Properly Interfering, in Yugoslavia and Elsewhere

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Slowly, too slowly, the great mutation occurs. The principle of absolute national sovereignty is being overturned. It has governed international life since early in the 19th century, when the church's claim to an authority superior to that of the crown founded in the collapse of the Holy Roman Empire and the rise of the secular nation-state.

The civil war in Yugoslavia has rendered the service to us. Coming just after the international mobilization last year to rescue Kuwait from Iraq's aggression, the wanton and futile Serbian-Croatian war has forced the European governments to confront the question of whether aggression and ethnic war can any longer be tolerated on a continent which has gone through what Europe experienced between 1914 and 1919.

They have not delivered an answer. At this moment it looks very much as if there may shortly be a second Yugoslavian war. The effort to instigate one has already begun in the chattering and tragic city of Sarajevo, in Bosnia-Herzegovina. At this writing, emotions there are feverish, and the political situation very fragile in the aftermath of Sunday's referendum favoring national independence. The majority of voters, mainly Muslims and Croats, favored independence; the Serb minority is opposed.

I describe Yugoslavia as a European problem even though the United Nations currently has taken over the peacemaker's role, with Cyrus Vance's

recent missions there and the decision by the Security Council to send a peacekeeping force — a decision which may have come too late. I do so because the European continent's internal problems no longer are subject to superpower settlement.

The Soviet Union, which silenced Balkan and East European internal conflict for a half-century, is finished. The United States no longer has the will to intervene in European affairs as in the past. The current U.S. presidential campaign makes it plain where American preoccupations lie. They scarcely reach to Yugoslavia.

Yugoslavia is a matter of specialist concern in the United States today; the Serb and Croat ethnic communities in the old industrial cities have dwindled in numbers and influence. The Yugoslav affair — and those like it which may come in the future — will be dealt with by the other European powers or by no one at all. The best that should be expected from the United States is support for European initiatives.

Ethnic and national conflict in the ex-Soviet Union will, for sound reasons, attract much greater American attention. But there is little or nothing the United States can do about a war between Armenians and Azerbaijanis over Nagorno-Karabakh.

Things can be done about wars among the Yugoslav successor states. They are vulnerable, and in the center of Europe.

Even now, what was done to halt or block enlargement of the Serbian-Croatian war was unprecedented. It had nothing in common with the Iraq-Kuwait intervention, which conformed to the United Nations' action in Korea in 1950. International aggression was mobilized under American leadership; the Security Council authorized an American-commanded military force to punish aggression and restore the victim state's integrity.

integration. What they have thus far done has been improvisation, but it is a start on something new.

We now are in a situation where improvisation and expedient are essential, in contrast to the big programmatic reforms of 1918 and 1945 — the League and the UN. Both had their limited successes, but both rested on flawed assumptions and possessed the fundamental handicap of universal membership.

The "world community" does not exist. A democratic community does exist. So does a North Atlantic community. So does the European Community. All are based on common value commitments. It is from them that constructive reform must come.

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IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1892: In English Boxes

PARIS — Anyone familiar with the comfortable and luxurious railways in the United States must often have wondered at the tenacity with which the English cling to their old-fashioned, inconvenient carriages. It is impossible to keep the carriages warm, or to obtain any assistance no matter what emergency may arise. Scarcely a week passes when we do not hear of some outrage in the wretched boxes in which the English have sentenced themselves to travel.

1917: Latin Solidarity

NEW YORK — Germans are actively siding the members of the Liberal Party in Havana who support the revolution. Alfredo Zayas, the revolutionary candidate for the Presidency, is reported to be hiding in the German Legation. They are also attempting to dominate San Salvador, where they have built the most powerful wireless station in Central

Let's Stay In Russia's Corner

By Dimitri K. Simes

WASHINGTON — The growing conflict with Ukraine is threatening the Russian search for a new postimperial identity.

While Russia made the crucial contribution to the Soviet empire's collapse, its own empire now lies in ruins, and Russia does not quite know how to extricate itself from the rubble. The way the outside world treats Russia during this hour of trial may have profound and lasting consequences.

If Russians get the impression that outsiders want the further dismemberment of their federation so as to destroy its potential for recovery, even Russian democrats would react with outrage. Similarly, if the West overreacts to the specter of Russian neo-imperialism every time Russia shows the slightest unease over other republics' (especially Ukraine's) reckless actions, then only xenophobic chauvinists, whom Boris Yeltsin calls "the red and the brown," would benefit.

Zhigirev, Brzezinski, Henry Kissinger and others who war against Russia's prickly nationalism seem to absolve the other republics of their share of the responsibility in any dispute with Moscow.

Yet the real situation is more complex. It is the Ukrainian president, Leonid Kravchuk, who — in order to compensate for his past as an anti-nationalist, Communist functionary — has violated his pledges not to take over the former Soviet armed forces on Ukrainian territory without first consulting other sovereign states.

As early as December, at a meeting of commonwealth leaders in Minsk, Mr. Kravchuk agreed that the navy should remain under joint commonwealth command. But he reneged on these promises and demanded that all Soviet troops on Ukrainian territory, including the Black Sea fleet, pledge allegiance to his government.

Should Mr. Yeltsin and other Russian politicians be criticized for feeling that Mr. Kravchuk was pushing his luck too far? Russia has accepted Ukrainian sovereignty over the Crimea despite the fact that the peninsula has a Russian majority and has belonged to Ukraine only since 1954, when Nikita Khrushchev gave it to Kiev.

Mr. Kravchuk's actions persuaded Mr. Yeltsin to declare that the Black Sea Fleet be placed under his personal protection, forcing the Ukrainian president to retreat temporarily. The dispute is far from being resolved.

In a recent conversation in Moscow, Andrei Kozyrev, Mr. Yeltsin's foreign minister, stated that Russian foreign policy will categorically reject the Soviet imperial baggage. But even the reasonable and pro-Western Mr. Kozyrev, not quite unfairly, called the transfer of the Crimea to Ukraine "a political decision of the old Politburo."

Mr. Yeltsin himself is on record as trying to cool down anti-Ukrainian passions and has warned against looking at the controversy through the obsolete prism of "old Unionist traditions." Still, neither Mr. Yeltsin's patience toward Ukraine nor his freedom to resist Russian nationalist pressures is unlimited.

Mr. Kravchuk's latest promises to resettle thousands of Germans and Tartars in the Crimea created an uproar among the peninsula's Russian-speaking majority. They are calling for a referendum to split from Ukraine, and to ask Mr. Yeltsin for help.

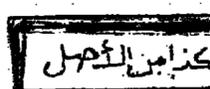
At the end of February the Crimean Supreme Soviet voted to give the peninsula a new official name, the Republic of Crimea, with its own constitution and state anthem. Any references to the Crimea being "autonomous" within Ukraine were dropped from the draft constitution.

Despite Mr. Yeltsin's discomfiture, the Russian Supreme Soviet launched its own examination of the Crimean question. The potential for a Yugoslav-style crisis is on the rise. To prevent a pattern of escalating hostility, U.S. diplomacy ought to offer to mediate between Moscow and Kiev. It is also important to let Mr. Kravchuk know that a cavalier attitude toward Russia would win him no favor in America.

More fundamentally, without displaying benign neglect toward the other newly independent states, the Bush administration should do more to demonstrate to the Russian people that America is on their side.

Such a policy is the best protection against the slide of a modern-armed Russia into a Weimar model with its disastrous consequences.

The writer, a senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, contributed this comment to The New York Times.



Expect Monkey Business After 'Loss of Structure in Society'

WASHINGTON — Maybe Americans cannot define "political correctness" precisely, but we certainly know what it is missing. It was missing at a recent gathering of the advisory council to the National Institute of Mental Health, when the director-designate, Dr. Frederick Goodwin, mused casually on studies of aggressiveness in male monkeys. He observed that they "knock each other off" at a fierce rate, and compensate, for evolutionary reasons, by being oversexed.

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

The social controls that we have imposed upon ourselves as a civilization over thousands of years in our own evolution... although we look at individual factors and... biological differences and... genetic differences, the loss of structure in society is probably why we are dealing with this issue.

man Services Secretary Louis Sullivan, was soon hearing from, among others, that great congressional Pooh-Bah of science, Representative John Dingell, and from Senator Edward Kennedy. The senator's credentials in ethology (the study of animal behavior) or that matter in anthropology or any other field are undisclosed. Yet Mr. Kennedy did not shrink from calling Dr. Goodwin's "actions" (sic) grossly offensive... extremist and appalling.

behavior on the "loss of structure in society" except that such behavior is environmentally determined? That society is, in short, to blame. And what is the point of saying so, except to reiterate what innumerable social workers, sociologists, criminologists and urban reformers of every kidney say all the time? You may doubt, as I do, that tough conditions are more to blame than human nature for outbreaks of evil and cruelty, but that is beside the point. Dr. Goodwin was talking biological and ethological boilerplate, and it is curious that it should cause offense.

at the mere echo of a few hot-button words ("inner city," "jungle," "hypersexuality") strung together in dangerous proximity. Dr. Goodwin resigned last week as head of the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration, expressing his dismay at "the way in which complex and important scientific issues can become so distorted... in an election year." Unfortunately, it is not just in election years. In any year, Dr. Goodwin's oration is a chilling lesson for those whose official positions might involve them in controversial discussion. It isn't Stalinism, but it's about as close as we can get to it.

The Ape in Us All

IT IS 110 years since Darwin's death, and the relationship of human beings and the apes has become not only widely known but thoroughly accepted in scientific circles. Darwin saw the uncanny resemblance in anatomy, and molecular biologists today have confirmed it in DNA. The human genetic code is 98 percent identical to the chimpanzee code. Even to rhesus monkeys, we are as much as 94 percent genetically identical.

Not at all. A speculation? Of course, but a speculation which a distinguished scientist is entitled to make without having his ears pinned back. When word of Dr. Goodwin's remarks began to circulate, the reaction in Capitol Hill was ferocious. Dr. Goodwin's superior, Health and Human Services Secretary Louis Sullivan,

But what was the offense? If you read what Dr. Goodwin actually said, the thrust was exactly the reverse of those deterministic (let alone racist) views that ordinarily bring free thinkers under fire from the thought police. What does it mean to blame aberrant

planation and excuse; that we discover why someone committed a crime does not also excuse him. CHRISTOPHER HOUSTON, Milan.

ism is a political system which, like all such systems, is not above criticism. Judaism is an ancient and honorable faith which has, through its adherents, brought incalculable benefits to the United States and the world. JAMES V. CROTTY, Faredo, Portugal.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Grow Your Own Food

Regarding the report "Serving the Environment Through Trade Policy" (Business Finance, Feb. 22):

Peter Passell writes, "European farmers use 10 times as much fertilizer and pesticides to grow a bushel of wheat as their Argentine and Australian counterparts. But thanks to subsidies and trade barriers, Europe still grows its own grain." Long ago it did. The answer for Europe to switch to more organic agriculture, not to import more grain.

Guilty but Insane

Regarding "A Perversion of Justice: Ghazvinian Is No Defense" (Opinion, Feb. 11) by Charles Krauthammer:

Mr. Krauthammer's good main point is that a subset of the insanity plea must be eliminated — as is marked as soon as that Jeffrey Dahmer is not mad. That anyone who does what he did is insane is beyond doubt; that that person must be acquitted of first-degree murder is technically just; but that acquittal means a short sentence — Mr. Krauthammer's rightful fear — is an easily corrected flaw. People judged guilty though insane should serve the same sentence given to the sane, but in a prison mental hospital; a more equitable solution than abolishing the insanity defense. The problem with the too-liberal justice system that Mr. Krauthammer describes is the illogical equating of ex-

Clear and Present Dangers

Regarding the editorial "Israel: Stuck in the Past" (Feb. 21):

The New York Times editorial claims to make every allowance for Israel's legitimate security worries. It does not. It ignores the increasing threat of Islamic fundamentalism, the supply of North Korea missiles to Syria, Saddam Hussein's refusal to allow the United Nations to control his vast military buildup and the fact that "homegrown" Palestinian leaders are self-confessed pawns of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Unloading on Safire

Regarding the editorial "Advice for Israel's Patron" (Jan. 10) and the opinion column "Unloading on the Israelis Will Not Help Win Peace" (Jan. 10) by William Safire:

Again, the Washington Post shows commendable fair-mindedness; again, William Safire shows asigmatic bias. Not a word from Mr. Safire on the continued imposition of new Jewish settlements in the West Bank; only condemnation of Palestinian retaliation. It won't do, Mr. Safire. Unloading on the Palestinians alone will not help win peace. The Israeli government, especially with delicate peace talks underway, must bear the lion's share of responsibility for the exacerbation of tensions. It could not be doing more to sabotage the talks. DUANE STANFIELD, Forres, Scotland.

Zionism and Judaism

A. M. Rosenthal would do us all a big favor if he would stop using journalism as a catch for Israel and stop equating Zionism with Judaism. Zio-

The King (a Role Model?) Deserves a Special Stamp

By Jonathan Yardley

WASHINGTON — Here's a tip for those who have been trying to wheedle the courts into lightening up on Mike Tyson. They say, astonishingly, that Mr. Tyson is a "role model" for youngsters and that as a result he really should not go to jail for rape. Instead, they say, he should perform "community service" — an implicit admission of his guilt — and thus show the world what a good guy he really is.

in the way people look at and enjoy pop music... He broke new ground, this gentleman. Is he running for something? Maybe Elvis really was a ground-breaker when it came to rock and roll. Certainly he broke new ground in the consumption of controlled substances. Not merely was Elvis Presley one of the all-time pop-music champs, he was also a Hall of Fame junkie. Talk about "role models!" For the sake of hope, this guy was the messiah. You can read all about it in "Elvis," Albert Goldman's biography of same.

MEANWHILE

memorative stamp in honor of Elvis Presley, isn't Mike Tyson the next logical candidate?

Perhaps you read about Elvis and the Postal Service in the paper recently. At a press conference in the Las Vegas Hilton, the postmaster general of the United States announced that the design competition for the Elvis commemorative has been narrowed to two depictions of the king of rock and roll. One shows him as a svelte youngster. The other as a svelte middle-ageder. The winner will be chosen by Mr. and Mrs. Average American in a special election to be held next month in most of the country's 40,000 post offices.

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If America is going to have an Elvis stamp, let us make it in honor of the real Elvis. Here is my design. In the middle stands Elvis himself, all decked out in sequins and satins and buttons and bows. His eyes are glazed, his mouth sags and his flesh has the texture of lard. To his side is a huge pile of pills. Above him are the words: "Elvis Presley, 1935-1977: American Role Model." Below are these: "Just Say Yes." The Washington Post.

Table with multiple columns containing financial data, fund names, and prices. Includes sections for 'INTERNATIONAL FUNDS' and 'Other Funds'.

Palestinians Detail Plan for Self-Rule, And Israelis Say No

By Barbara Crossette
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The Palestinian delegation to the Middle East peace talks has presented Israel with a detailed plan for self-government in the occupied territories.

The proposal calls for elections within the year and a near-total withdrawal of Israeli forces before a local government is installed.

The plan is a more comprehensive version of an outline given to the Israelis during talks in January, according to Hanan Ashrawi, the spokeswoman for the Palestinians.

The initial response from Israeli negotiators was negative, because the proposal amounts to a framework for an independent Palestinian state.

"The notion of an independent Palestinian state," an Israeli negotiator, Elyakim Rubinsteyn, said after a two-hour meeting with the Palestinian side at the State Department, "with all it connotes in terms of our security and national interests, is unacceptable to us."

Israel submitted a plan of its own last week. Although the Israeli plan offered the Palestinians a degree of control over aspects of their daily lives, like education and taxation, it did not include autonomous elections or the possibility of creating an overall self-governing authority.

Dr. Haidar Abdel-Shafi, the leader of the Palestinian team, said after the talks, "The transition process must lead to a Palestinian state."

Both sides agree that a major purpose of the Middle East peace effort, which began Oct. 29 in Madrid, is to find a formula for Palestinian self-rule. But Israeli and Palestinian negotiators were not able to begin detailed, face-to-face discussions on the issue until this week's round of talks. Earlier rounds in December and January were devoted largely to procedure.

The Palestinian plan presented to the Israelis on Tuesday includes detailed plans for setting up an election process, complete with international observers, leading to an interim self-government with legislative functions and power over land, natural resources, water, subsoil, territorial sea, exclusive economic zone and air space.

The plan also provides for an independent judiciary and police force. It demands the cessation of all Israeli settlement activity in the territories, the return of seized property and the release of political prisoners and detainees. It seeks the lifting of all restrictions on educational, social, political and economic activity among Palestinians.

PLO Backers Lose Vote

Backers of the Palestine Liberation Organization were handed a stunning defeat by Muslim fundamentalists on Wednesday in the first Chamber of Commerce elections in the Israeli-occupied West Bank town of Ramallah in 25 years, Reuters reported.

Although Ramallah has long been considered a PLO stronghold,



A Palestinian man passing an Israeli border policeman in East Jerusalem on the first day of Ramadan, the Muslim holy month. He had bought food to break the daily fast from sunrise to sunset.

candidates backed by the Hamas movement, an Islamic fundamentalist group, won 10 of the 11 seats on the chamber's board.

PLO nationalists said the results might have reflected frustration at the lack of progress in the peace talks. But the top vote-getter on the Islamic list discounted the political implications, saying the elections reflected the interests of merchants.

Democrats' Crucial Fortnight

Spate of Contests in South and Midwest May Decide Race

By David S. Broder
Washington Post Service

COLUMBIA, South Carolina — The Democratic Party calendar gods have prepared a two-week test of fire for the two front-runners, Bill Clinton and Paul E. Tsongas, a concentrated struggle that will determine who is the most electable candidate in the South and Midwest and, likely, the eventual nominee.

After the contests Tuesday in Georgia, Colorado, Maryland and four other states, Mr. Tsongas, Mr. Clinton and the other three major Democratic aspirants are battling for 1,264 delegates during the next two weeks — almost 60 percent of the 2,145 needed for nomination.

Mr. Clinton, the Arkansas governor, has the geographical advantage in that half of the contests, including delegate-rich parties in Texas, Florida, Tennessee and Missouri, are in the South or bordering it.

Except for Rhode Island and his home state of Massachusetts, Mr. Tsongas, the former senator, will be fighting on unfamiliar territory and in places where Mr. Clinton has the advantage of an earlier organizational start and more endorsements.

The major battlegrounds next Tuesday will be Texas and Florida. Mr. Clinton has the same kind of establishment backing in Texas that contributed to his victory in Georgia on Tuesday. His Texas chairman, Garry Mauro, predicts that he will win more than half the popular vote and delegates.

Florida, by all estimates, may provide more of a test even though Mr. Clinton is again the favorite. A Clinton strategist noted that Florida has a history of voting for the winner of the New Hampshire primary, including the 1988 nominee, Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts.

Mr. Dukakis also did surprisingly well on "Super Tuesday" four years ago, to the consternation of Southern legislators who had created the Southern-dominated event in hopes that it would help nominate a candidate who could carry their region in November. Mr. Dukakis got more delegates out of Super Tuesday than anyone else by concentrating on urban and suburban areas where his Yankee roots and austere manner did not damage his appeal.

But, as Mr. Tsongas's managers are quick to point out, Mr. Dukakis had the advantage of going up against a field that included a powerful black candidate in the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson and two border-state white moderates, Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri and Senator Al Gore of Tennessee.

"In what figures to be virtually a one-on-one contest with Clinton, we can't follow the enclave strategy Dukakis used," a Tsongas campaign adviser said of this year's "Super Tuesday" contests next Tuesday, in which 11 states are holding primaries or caucuses.

"But we will compete everywhere in hopes of getting our share of the delegates," the adviser said.

Mr. Clinton counts on a strong showing on Tuesday to carry him into the Midwest battlegrounds of Illinois and Michigan on March 17. Mr. Clinton has an organizational edge in Illinois, but recent private polling has shown both Mr. Tsongas and former Governor Edmund G. (Jerry) Brown Jr. of California gaining strength at Mr. Clinton's expense.

Michigan, suffering economic reversals at least as severe as New Hampshire's, also will test the competing economic messages of Mr. Tsongas and Mr. Clinton.

PRIMARY: It's Tsongas and Clinton (and Brown)

(Continued from page 1)

by a little better than 2 to 1 in Maryland, and his vote was far stronger among less-well educated, poor voters in both states.

Among Georgia Democrats without high-school diplomas, for example, Mr. Clinton beat Mr. Tsongas by 81 to 13 percent, while Mr. Tsongas carried those with post-graduate degrees by 41 to 36 percent.

Mr. Clinton did well among voters who placed high importance on electability, experience and party loyalty. He also did well among voters who want a candidate who "cares about people like me."

But, there were danger signs as well. Among voters who placed a high priority on supporting a candidate "who has shown strength and courage in life" and those seeking a candidate who "has specific ideas," Mr. Clinton was running well below his percentage among all voters. He also did less well among the relatively small fraction of Democratic voters seeking a candidate who "will uphold family values."

In Georgia, Mr. Clinton did far better among voters who consider themselves Democrats, 64 percent, than among independents voting in the state's open primary, 45 percent, according to exit polls.

Mr. Tsongas's base of support is in many respects the opposite of Mr. Clinton's: His voters are disproportionately upscale, white, well-educated and members of the Baby-Boom generation. They tend to be environmentalists, consider the ability of the United States to compete internationally to be very important, and want a president they consider courageous.

The controversy over Mr. Clinton's draft status hurt him in Maryland, where those who viewed his actions unfavorably outnumbered those who had favorable impressions by 3 to 1, and by 2 to 1 in Georgia.

Those who were unfavorable voted overwhelmingly for Mr. Tsongas in both states. Mr. Clinton ran five points below his statewide average among veterans in Georgia.

Mr. Clinton, for his part, took issue with suggestions that his victory was merely a regional triumph. "I never dreamed 60 percent was a possibility," he said. According to exit polls, Mr. Clinton defeated Mr. Tsongas by nearly 5 to 1 among blacks in Georgia and

"I would say right now he's going to reassess his schedule and his campaign."

"He's out," said a knowledgeable Democrat. The Associated Press reported late Wednesday, "They've shut down their campaigning offices. Apparently they've got a \$1 million debt." Mr. Kerrey was expected to make an announcement Thursday.

Mr. Harkin also returned to Washington to meet with advisers and decide what to do next. His results in the primaries were especially disappointing: 2 percent in Georgia, the same in Colorado, 4 percent in Utah and 6 percent in Maryland.

In Georgia, with 99 percent of the precincts reported, the results were Mr. Clinton 57 percent, Mr. Tsongas 24 percent, Mr. Brown 8 percent, Mr. Kerrey 5 percent, and Mr. Harkin 2 percent.

In Maryland, with 100 percent of the precincts reported, the results were Mr. Clinton 40 percent, Mr. Clinton 34 percent, Mr. Brown 8 percent, Mr. Harkin 6 percent, and Mr. Kerrey 5 percent.

In Colorado, with all precincts reporting, the results were Mr. Brown 29 percent, Mr. Clinton 27 percent, Mr. Tsongas 26 percent, Mr. Kerrey 12 percent, and Mr. Harkin 2 percent.

In Utah, Mr. Tsongas got 34 percent, Mr. Brown 28 percent, Mr. Clinton 18 percent, Mr. Kerrey 11 percent, and Mr. Harkin 4 percent.

"They're right: North, South, East and West."

Tsongas told supporters in Columbia, South Carolina. "They're right: North, South, East and West."

Referring to Mr. Clinton, he said, "They had the money, they had the endorsements. All we had was the people."

Mr. Clinton, for his part, took issue with suggestions that his victory was merely a regional triumph. "I never dreamed 60 percent was a possibility," he said. According to exit polls, Mr. Clinton defeated Mr. Tsongas by nearly 5 to 1 among blacks in Georgia and

Arab World Tunes In to Westernized TV Channel

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service

RIYADH — At nine every night, from Dhahran on the Gulf to Riyadh in the middle of the Saudi desert, thousands of television viewers blithely ignore the nightly news program on Saudi television to tune into a television channel that is barred from the government-controlled airwaves.

Elsewhere in the Arab world more and more people are doing likewise, spurning the boring, censored, government-produced programs that in most Arab countries have been the only television fare since the medium was introduced to the region in the 1950s.

The object of their attention is the Middle East Broadcasting Center, known to its viewers as MBC. By all accounts, the satellite channel, owned by Saudi investors and beaming its fast-paced programs to all Arab countries from its studios in London, is gaining big audiences and wide approval.

With its thoroughly Westernized look and intensive news coverage, MBC aspires to become an Arab version of the major American networks. The prize for MBC and its advertisers is a lucrative market of 300 million Arab viewers from Morocco to Oman.

MBC offers a full range of entertainment shows, but its biggest attraction is its news programs, which have pushed the limits of Arab press freedom. Among other things, it has become the first Arab television company to open a Jerusalem bureau.

The owners of MBC say that its Palestinian correspondents in Israel receive favorable treatment from the Israelis and that viewer interest in their reports is high.

"Israel is there and we have to deal with it," said Walid Ibrahim, one of MBC's principal owners. Mr. Ibrahim, who belongs to one of the wealthiest families in Saudi Arabia and whose sister is married to King Fahd, was interviewed in the Riyadh office of ARA International Productions, which produces a vast number of programs for Saudi and other Arab television stations and is a holding company for MBC.

He said he began to dream of an independent network while watching American tele-

vision during his days as a business administration student at Portland State University in Oregon.

"We go for the middle line," Mr. Ibrahim said. "Our belief is that the Arab citizen has the right to know the situation fully. Being based in London makes it easy for us to resist any attempt by any state to use us."

MBC employs about 200 people, most of whom are reporters, editors, camera operators and others involved in the news operation. Abdallah Masry, the London-based executive director of MBC, said in an interview that in addition to Jerusalem the company maintained bureaus in Washington, London and the main Arab countries where its programs are seen or which are big news centers, including Cairo; Riyadh; Damascus; Algiers; Amman, Jordan; Casablanca, Morocco; Bahrain; Abu Dhabi, and Kuwait.

When it began beaming its signals to Saudi Arabia in September, MBC was permitted to use a regular Saudi government channel. But that privilege was withdrawn after a month. Some conservatives in the Saudi religious

and government establishment objected to its unveiled anchorwomen, its Egyptian-made romance movies and, above all, its uncensored news reports.

But Saudis were not forbidden to watch MBC. Hundreds of thousands of wealthy Saudis can pick up the station with satellite dishes, and their poorer compatriots who live close to Bahrain or Kuwait can tune in to broadcasts from those countries, where MBC is carried on the government channels.

For now, Morocco is the only other country where MBC is allowed to make conventional broadcasts. But Mr. Ibrahim says the channel expects to be authorized soon by Jordan, Tunisia and Lebanon.

There is agreement here that the project will continue to thrive in Saudi Arabia because of the tacit support of King Fahd. The king, who favors the slow but steady modernization of Saudi Arabia's deeply conservative society, has praised the station.

"It's absolutely great," said a senior government official, who described MBC as the "best friend of Saudi liberals."

Police in Nairobi Beat Hunger Strike Supporters

By Jane Perlez
New York Times Service

NAIROBI — In a continuing wave of violence in the Kenyan capital, the police on Wednesday fired tear gas and clubbed demonstrators who were protesting the "forceful" eviction from a city park of women hunger strikers.

The unrest came as the U.S. government warned that the new era of multiparty politics in Kenya was being threatened by official violence and intimidation.

The State Department said in a statement issued in Washington on Tuesday that it was "deeply concerned" by the violence and the forcible removal of the hunger strikers, who were calling for the release of political prisoners. Many of the strikers are mothers of the prisoners.

The State Department said the violence was jeopardizing Kenya's multiparty political system, especially since opposition parties faced growing obstacles to organizing and holding rallies.

On Tuesday, heavily armed police officers firing tear gas waded into tents in the park in central Nairobi, where the hunger strikers had been camped for four days, and beat four of the women unconscious.

Among those hurt was Wangari Maathai, a prominent Kenyan environmental campaigner and a member of one of the new opposition political parties.

The violence provoked new demonstrations on Wednesday, particularly around the central bus station, and unnerved storekeepers, who closed their shops early in the afternoon. Many city streets were sealed off by police, and tourists fled to their hotels.

President Daniel arap Moi, who reluctantly permitted the multiparty system, said on Wednesday that the hunger strikers had been misled by the opposition. He said the women "threatened the security of citizens and the nation."

The three days of police action in Nairobi followed a pattern of violence against members of the Forum for the Restoration of Democracy, the main opposition party.

The leader of the forum, a former vice president of Kenya,

Oginga Odinga, was stoned by supporters of Mr. Moi at a rural rally on Saturday. Armed police prevented other members of the opposition group from entering their party headquarters in various rural locations over the weekend.

The violence came as Kenya entered its third month of multiparty politics. Mr. Moi, under pressure from foreign donors and domestic critics, agreed in December to allow the formation of political parties to challenge his ruling Kenya African National Union.

Washington is watching closely how this East African nation deals with its first taste of multiparty politics in two decades.

The U.S. ambassador to Kenya, Smith Hempstone Jr., has been outspoken in the last year about the need for Mr. Moi to open up the political process. In October, the United States was instrumental in persuading the World Bank and other donors to hold up new aid to Kenya pending political and economic change.

Fire Shuts Russian Reactor

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — A nuclear reactor in southern Russia was shut down early Wednesday following a fire caused by a short circuit. Tass reported. It said no radiation was released in the fire at the Balakov nuclear power facility near the border with Kazakhstan.

FAT: Maybe Red Wine Was Not the French Answer

(Continued from page 1)

since then, to 39 percent in 1988, the last year for which figures are available.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture has kept the same data for the United States since 1909. In 1923, Americans began to consume 35 percent of their calories from fat, a figure not reached in France until 1980. In 1940, the United States reached 39 percent, the 1988 figure in France. The food supply data indicate that the American diet has exceeded 39 percent of calories from fat continuously since 1950; in 1988 it was 42 percent.

"This means," Dr. Nestle said, "we have had 40 to 50 years of a food supply at least this high in fat, compared to 3 to 5 years for France. No wonder their heart disease rates are lower."

The UN data show that the increased fat in the French diet is coming from meat, dairy products, eggs and table spreads, all high in saturated fat or cholesterol or both. The data also show that the use of bread, cereals, fruits, vegetables and even wine is down in France.

Dr. R. Curtis Ellison, professor of medicine and public health at the Boston University School of Medicine, is testing several hypotheses to explain the difference between French and American heart disease rates.

He will look at several variables: greater consumption of fresher fruits and vegetables in France; more relaxed meals; less snacking between meals; less fat from meat; smaller portions of meat; dairy in the form of cheese rather than whole milk; the use of olive oil and goose fat rather than butter or lard for cooking; and regular moderate consumption of alcohol, particularly wine, with meals.

Dr. Henry Blackburn, Mayo Professor of Public Health at the University of Minnesota, who worked on a study of seven countries that looked at the relation of heart disease and diet, said it would also be useful to compare blood cholesterol levels in France and the United States.

"The lag time between the change in fat intake and the appearance of heart disease has been seen in other cultures, including Japan," he said.

"It's also possible that the period of real deprivation in France in the '40s, would have had something of a protective effect," he said in reference to the meager food supply during and immediately after World War II.

"The French paradox is a hoax," said Dr. Jean Mayer, head of Tufts University and a nutritionist. "It's quite possible that 20 to 30 years from now the French may have as much heart disease as we do."

As for red wine, "Red wine is fine," Dr. Nestle said. "I like it."

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LEAGUE: Tattered Ivy

(Continued from page 1)

the university has changed its accounting methods and now includes its anticipated building-maintenance costs — \$30 million a year — in its overall budget instead of in a separate account. Costs also have risen for most items, and income has not kept pace.

Mr. Scott said the university has been trying for six years to control administrative costs. But the greatest help will come from Harvard's \$4.7 billion endowment. He said the endowment brought Harvard \$208 million last year.

A sense is growing among the Ivy institutions that, after decades of expansion and free-wheeling growth, they may have grown too large to support themselves. And to complicate matters, the limited assistance that private universities get from state governments now is threatened.

Herald Tribune

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China Hard-Liners, Opposing Deng, Stifle News of Call to Speed Changes

BEIJING — Hard-liners opposed to the latest call by the senior Chinese leader, Deng Xiaoping, to speed up reform have attempted to obstruct dissemination of his speech to party members, Chinese sources said.

The refusal of some sectors of the Communist Party and the government to comply with orders to relay details of Mr. Deng's call last month for faster economic change was a rare challenge to his authority, analysts said Wednesday.

The State Council, China's cabinet, which is under the control of the hard-line prime minister, Li Peng, transmitted the document outlining Mr. Deng's speech only as far as bureau-director level, the sources said.

Party documents intended to set policy are relayed first to senior officials and then make their way down through the vast party hierarchy, usually reaching all 48 million members within a few weeks.

The Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, an advisory body to the government, allowed the document to be read only to members of its standing committee, the sources said.

The body's obstruction of the document reflected the views of the conference president, Li Xiannian, long an advocate of slower reform, the sources said.

However, the National People's Congress, the Chinese parliament, which is headed by Wan Li, a close associate of Mr. Deng, ordered transmission of the nearly 7,000-word document to all party members, the sources said.

Most units have passed along the document. It is the first major speech in more than two years by Mr. Deng, 87, and focuses on the need to push forward with the market-oriented reforms that Mr. Deng introduced in 1978 in an attempt to end the economic stranglehold of rigid central planning.

Change began to slow in September 1988 when Mr. Li introduced policies to curb inflation and cool the overheating economy.

The changes virtually ground to a halt after the government used the army to crush pro-democracy

Prague Sets Vote On National Unity

PRAGUE — Czechoslovakia will hold a general election on June 5-6 that may determine whether the country is to split into two parts. Voters will elect members of the 300-member Federal Assembly and the Czech and Slovak National Councils, the parliaments of the nation's two constituent regions.

The present parliaments, the first of the post-Communist era, were elected in June 1990 for two years with mandates to draw up new federal and regional constitutions. The Federal Assembly and the regional assemblies, however, are deadlocked on the issues.

Opinion polls consistently show that a large majority in both the Czech republic and Slovakia, the poorer eastern third of the country, want to remain in a common state.

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NYSE

Wednesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	115.00	+0.25
MSFT	45.00	+0.12
ORCL	28.00	+0.05
INTL	12.00	+0.02
DIS	25.00	+0.08
WMT	18.00	+0.03
AMZN	15.00	+0.01
GOOG	12.00	+0.04
MSFT	45.00	+0.12
ORCL	28.00	+0.05
INTL	12.00	+0.02
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...the company's earnings per share for the first quarter of 1992 were \$0.12, compared with \$0.10 in the same quarter of 1991. The increase was primarily due to higher sales volume and improved operating margins.

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INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

U.S. Executives Adjusting To Japan's Auto Culture

By Doron P. Levin

DETROIT—Clark Vitulli had been employed by Mazda Motor Corp. only a few days when he heard its Japanese president ask what sounded like a trivial question.

In his 20 years as an auto executive at Chrysler Corp., Mr. Vitulli discovered one thing: auto executives "are expected to focus on the big picture."

There is no caste system, but there is loads of work.

A few Americans have not fit in. But the rest are conforming to practices that are strange and sometimes contrary to their experiences.

Through some debate how much authentic power and authority Americans wield within Japanese companies, there is little doubt that American auto executives must change their habits and behavior in a Japanese setting.

At the Big Three, junior executives traditionally earned their spurs by decisiveness, self-assurance and an ability to inspire awe and respect among the troops.

JAPANESE automakers expect the opposite. Bosses are endowed with authority—lots of it by Detroit's highly centralized standards—but they also must promote a questioning attitude among subordinates to gather abundant information.

"Unlike Detroit, there's no caste system here," said Rick A. Lepley, senior vice president of Mitsubishi Motor Corp.'s U.S. sales subsidiary.

James Olson, a senior vice president for Toyota Motor Corp., acknowledged: "There's still a lot of turfism. Most of us are from Detroit, after all. But this place beats it out of you."

Not completely, however. Bob McCurry, Toyota's executive vice president, has succeeded at the company despite maintaining the authoritarian style he honed first as captain of the Michigan State football team and then at Chrysler.

It is widely believed that a clash with Mr. McCurry several years ago led to the departure of a charismatic sales executive recruited by Toyota from General Motors Corp.

Recruiters said Mr. McCurry was very much the exception that proves the rule. "In recruiting for Japanese automakers, you have to listen hard during the interview to avoid a person who is arrogant or whose style is 'do it my way,'" said William Inglis of Korn-Ferry International, an executive search firm.

Interpreting America for the Japanese and figuring out Japanese intentions is a mutual burden. As the fax machine replaced the telex in the last five years, it has speeded communication between California, where most Japanese auto makers have their American headquarters, and Japan.

While American executives sleep, the faxes operate almost nonstop, depositing stacks of information and graphic material from Japan. When night falls in Los Angeles, the cycle reverses.

Dismal U.K. Property Prices Darken Bank Doors

By Erik Ipsen

LONDON—The fate of Britain's Big Four banks, which last month announced that in 1991 they had their worst loan losses since the 1930s, is increasingly held hostage by the country's dismal property market.

"Property accounts for 70 to 75 percent of their bad debt provisions," said Robert Law, a banking analyst with the investment bankers Shearson Lehman Brothers.

Lending to the property sector by British banks quadrupled during the late 1980s to hit £40 billion (\$69.58 billion) by 1990. According to analysts and bankers, however, most of the damage stems not from direct property lending but from soured personal and corporate loans on which the banks took property as collateral.

The situation continues to deteriorate. Many bankers say the weight of their bad debt provisions is now shifting from the large corporate end down to middle-sized companies and to individuals.

noted Sir Jeremy Morse, chairman of Lloyds Bank. Suddenly driven into bankruptcy, what they leave behind for their bank creditors are the shops, the offices and the houses they pledged as security.

"Property is not the cause of their failure but it does determine the size of the loss for the banks," said Alan Moore, director of corporate banking and treasury at Lloyds Bank.

Analysts estimate the vast bulk of the banks' loan losses come from the steep slide in the value of the property they are left holding in the wake of the record tide of personal and corporate bankruptcies.

"By far the most worrying issue for the banks is the one of collateral values since property is the basis on which bank loan books are built," said Julian Robbins of the brokers Barclays deZoete Wedd.

That basis is looking, by most accounts, exceedingly weak. "The real disaster is London," said Mark Callender, an economist with the Investment Property Databank. He noted that office buildings in the overbuilt City of London financial district have lost on average more than 40 percent of their value in the last two years.

Many analysts forecast those declines could hit 50 percent by the end of 1992.

Stories of vanishing values in real estate abound. An executive at one of Britain's biggest banks related the tale of a loan his bank had made four years ago to a company in northern England.

"As security we took an office block valued at £3.75 million and now it has an estimated value of £750,000," he said. "We are not talking about a decline but a total evaporation."

Facing losses like that, banks are writing down the value of their loan collateral and then sitting tight. "At the moment they are taking a deep breath and waiting," said Chris Hughes, managing partner at the receivers Cork Gully.

Mr. Hughes, whose firm currently acts as receiver for several banks on a number of different blocks of property noted the lenders are in no hurry to sell into a market that is still sagging. He said the banks have asked his firm to wait for a reasonable bid, a wait

that in several cases has already lasted a year and more.

When it comes to their direct loans to property companies, many banks are choosing to temporarily ignore the fact that they are in some cases unable to pay the interest on their loans.

"Some are technically insolvent but the banks would rather take a bath for a while on the interest rather than crystallize a disaster" by pushing them into liquidation, said Mr. Hughes.

Some analysts say that bankers' patience with property sales could stem from greed. As one property analyst summed it up, a bank left holding an erstwhile £3 million property as collateral for an £2 million loan will balk at selling it now for £750,000 when maybe in a year they figure it can be sold for £1.5 million.

"They don't want to give up that gain to somebody else," said the analyst.

How far down the road that turnaround will be no one knows, although the common betting is that prices will stabilize sometime

See BANKS, Page 11

Fokker In Talks On Plane

Unit of Daimler Is Negotiating on 70-Seat Jetliner

AMSTERDAM—Fokker NV is holding talks with Deutsche Aerospace SA on cooperating in the launch of a new 70-seat jetliner, the companies said Wednesday.

Fokker hinted the talks could result in a strategic alliance designed to ensure that both aerospace companies remained players in the highly competitive aerospace industry.

An agreement could see the birth of the world's largest builder of short- to medium-range carriers with 70 to 130 seats, industry sources said.

"It is a common understanding of the parties that a restructuring of the European regional aircraft industry has to take place to ensure profitability and competitiveness," the statement said.

The planes would be suited to link hub airports with small airports, a Fokker spokesman said. He said he was unable to say how much both companies planned to invest in the joint venture.

Fokker said an announcement on the form of the alliance was expected in two to three months.

Dutch analysts said it was unlikely that Fokker would be swallowed up by Deutsche Aerospace, which is part of the German industrial giant Daimler-Benz AG.

"Fokker is tiny compared to Deutsche Aerospace and Boeing, but the Dutch government will want to see Fokker preserved," said Ate Kahrel, the director of Wessels & Co. in Amsterdam.

Fokker has acknowledged in the past year that there are too many producers of short- and medium-haul commercial jetliners for small independents such as itself to survive on their own.

The Dutch aerospace concern said in October that it wanted to have the first 70-seaters available to customers by mid-1994. Fokker forecast a global market for the jetliner of 700 aircraft by the year 2000, which it hopes to capture half of that market.

Fokker also has plans on the drawing board to develop a 130-seat version of the F-100, which may be available as early as 1997.

Fokker is in much better financial shape than when the Dutch government was bailed it out in 1987 and imposed as a condition that the company seek foreign alliances.

Fokker announced Friday that net profit in 1991 rose 5 percent, to 87.4 million guilders (\$47 million).

(AP, AFP, Bloomberg)

For U.S. Exports, Failure to Coordinate

By Keith Bradsher

WASHINGTON—At a time of heightened concern about American competitiveness and lagging foreign trade, debate is growing over whether the United States' modest and loosely coordinated efforts at export promotion are falling behind other industrialized nations.

American businesses, whose shipments abroad are viewed as the best hope for leading the United States out of recession, are far less likely than their rivals abroad to get low-interest government loans or help from embassies when they try to sell goods in foreign capitals.

The French government, for example, assigned one official in Tokyo in 1990 to handle commercial affairs for every six French business executives working there. And the Italian government had one official for every two business executives, according to an internal draft of a Commerce Department study.

At the American Embassy, the figure was one official for every 62 executives.

Yet less than three weeks after President George Bush took executive action to

Developing Deals

Business executives in Japan

Table with 3 columns: Country, Number of executives per government commercial attaché staff member in Japan, and United States value.

Source: Commerce Department

report released last month, all programs to promote exports suffer from a lack of a national strategy.

The report concluded, "Without an overall strategy, the U.S. government does not have reasonable assurances in today's highly competitive economic environment that its export-promotion resources are being most effectively used to emphasize sectors, regions and programs with the highest potential return."

Representative Doug Barnard Jr., Democrat of Georgia, who ordered the study, scheduled a hearing on it for Wednesday before the Commerce Consumer and Monetary Affairs subcommittee, which he leads.

American businesses are also becoming more vocal in demanding a government export policy.

The board of the U.S.-Japan Business Council, a Washington-based group of senior executives from leading American and Japanese corporations, recommended on Feb. 18 that "the U.S. government initiate an expert vision, with special emphasis on Japan."

For all the criticism, Mr. Bush's administration has done the most to promote exports and help manufacturers find their way

See EXPORTS, Page 11

Air Reservation Giants Plan to Merge

By Agis Salpukas

NEW YORK—Two leading airline computer reservation systems, Apollo, controlled by United Airlines, and Galileo, formed by a group of major European carriers, will be merged into what would be the first global system outside the control of a major airline, according to several executives.

The merger is expected to be announced Thursday by John C. Pope, the chairman of Covia, the United affiliate that owns the Apollo system, in Amsterdam, said the executives. They spoke on the condition of anonymity.

One of the executives said United would not have a majority interest in the merged system, as it now has in Covia, which is one of the leading systems in the United States.

"This will create the first global and neutral system," the executive said.

Until now, large systems have been controlled by a major carrier. American Airlines controls Sabre, Apollo's primary competitor.

Carriers that control such systems have often benefited as travel agents, who use the system to make reservations and search out the best fares, often booked customers on

the airlines that owned them, partly because their flights were more prominently displayed. But much of the bias in listing flights has been eliminated in recent years.

Another factor is that the airlines often provide incentives like higher commissions to an agency if it books a certain number of passengers for the carrier in a given month.

Making the system more neutral could benefit consumers because travel agents would have an easier time searching out the best fares and the availability of seats.

The merger could also put pressure on American Airlines to form a union with Amadeus, the other major reservation system set up by European carriers.

Galileo was formed in 1987 by nine European carriers—British Airways, KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, Alitalia, Swissair, Austrian Airlines, Olympic, Sabena, Air Portugal and Aer Lingus.

Covia, with operations based in Chicago, is controlled by United, but its shareholders include British Airways, Alitalia, Swissair and KLM, which bought an interest for \$500 million. Thus, the ground has already been laid for an eventual merger.

In South China: Capitalism at the Door, Deals on the Phone

By Laurence Zuckerman

GUANGZHOU, China—Xie Naiguang, general manager of Guangzhou Donghua Enterprise Corp., one of the leading real estate companies in the city, excused himself for a moment to take a telephone call.

Returning, Mr. Xie apologized to a visitor, explaining that the call was from a foreign investor inquiring about the possibility of making a deal with Donghua. It was one of 20 such calls he has received daily in recent weeks from suitors in Hong Kong, the United States, Singapore and elsewhere, Mr. Xie said.

"One evening, someone even called me at home at eleven o'clock," he said. "These are busy days in the capital of China's booming southern province of

Guangdong. Managers and officials used to marching to a faster beat than most of their counterparts elsewhere in China have even more spring in their step in the aftermath of last month's visit to the province by China's senior leader, Deng Xiaoping.

During his visit, Mr. Deng, 87, toured the special economic zone of Shenzhen across the border from Hong Kong and, voicing his approval, reportedly urged officials to move forward without hesitation.

The appearance apparently inspired a wave of official commentary calling for a "deepening" of China's 12-year-old economic reforms, culminating in an unprecedented front-page essay in the official People's Daily praising capitalism by name.

In Hong Kong, these developments helped fuel a stock market rally that has

seen the Hang Seng Index rise 6 percent since the beginning of February.

Across the border in Guangdong, which is already registering an annual industrial growth rate of more than 25 percent, there has been a similar surge of optimism.

"There is a great atmosphere for reform now," said Zhao Shan Pang, deputy director of the financial control department of the Guangdong branch of People's Bank of China.

"Just a few days ago, the party committee of Guangdong held a meeting focusing on speeding reforms in the province," Mr. Zhao said. The way was now clear for the province to carry out reforms that were planned as long ago as 1988. They were shelved after Beijing launched a national austerity program that fall and

the crackdown on pro-democracy demonstrators in Beijing in June 1989 further hobbled advocates of more rapid and innovative economic liberalization.

"Now we can implement those and go even further," he said.

Chief among these initiatives are a restructuring of state enterprises and the establishment of a securities market.

Although Guangdong's private sector and quasi-private sector moved ahead aggressively in recent years, local officials have been stymied in their efforts to push aside recalcitrant state managers and make money-losing state enterprises more responsive to the market.

Now, however, Beijing appears ready to abandon the "iron chair" policy, under which state managers are awarded virtual

lifelong sinecures, and to allow state enterprises to fail and be merged.

"In the future, we will treat state-owned enterprises the same way we treat joint ventures," said Yi Zhenqiu, director of the Systems Reform Office of Guangdong's Economic Systems Reform Research Council. "The government will just collect taxes."

The vision of the future Chinese economy that Mr. Yi presents is one in which the government will retreat behind a strong legal and regulatory framework, exercising only macroeconomic control and redistributing wealth to correct imbalances and dislocations of the free market.

Still, he is careful to insist that China's

See CHINA, Page 12

CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns: Cross Rates, Currency, and Rate.

Chicago in Amsterdam, London and Zurich follows in other centers. New York closing rates and Toronto rates of 3 p.m.

Other Dollar Values

Table with columns: Currency, Par \$, and Rate.

Forward Rates

Table with columns: Currency, 30-day, 60-day, 90-day, and Rate.

Source: AMB Bank (Amsterdam); Indobank Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR); Globbank (triple). Other data from Reuters and AP.

INTEREST RATES

Table with columns: Eurocurrency Deposits, Rate, and Term.

Table with columns: Key Money Rates, Rate, and Term.

Table with columns: Asian Dollar Deposits, Rate, and Term.

Table with columns: U.S. Money Market Funds, Rate, and Term.

Table with columns: GOLD, Rate, and Term.

For PC Users: Beware the 6th of March

NEW YORK—When clocks strike midnight on Thursday, a computer saboteur somewhere in the world will toast the birth of a new Michelangelo.

For thousands of people and companies across the world who switch on their IBM-compatible personal computers on Friday, the 517th anniversary of the Italian Renaissance master's birth, the results could be misery.

Michelangelo's nameake is a new computer virus estimated to have infected more than one million International Business Machines Corp. and compatible computers in less than a year.

A small program that lies hidden in ordinary software, the virus will overwrite with gibberish the permanent hard disk memory of any infected

computer that gets switched on, or booted, from a floppy disk on Friday.

"For the first time, the industry is realizing the impact of the virus problem," said John McAfee, chairman of the Computer Virus Industry Association, which has received about 120 reports of Michelangelo infection per day.

He said that a highly disturbing fact about Michelangelo—one of an estimated 1,200 computer viruses known to exist—is that it has evaded quality control checks.

The virus has been fed into the distribution networks of more than 25 hardware and software makers. One manufacturer distributed 3,000 to 5,000 infected components before eliminating it from production.

Michelangelo is also widespread because it

travels by floppy disk, posing big potential headaches for companies that store vital information on personal computers.

"The fiscal responsibilities are enormous. We could see the onset of civil suits," said Mr. McAfee.

There are few clues to the identity of the person whose plot first came to light in northern Europe and was pinned down in June by a German virus specialist.

The Computer Emergency Response Team, a Carnegie Mellon University group funded by the U.S. Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, issued a warning about the Michelangelo virus in February to the government and academic operators of 800,000 computers worldwide.

subsidaries IBM Credit Corp. and IBM International Finance NV.

It also pushed IBM shares down 87.5 cents on the New York Stock Exchange and set off a decline in other blue chip stocks. (Page 10) IBM, a component of the Dow Jones industrial average, traditionally has been a bellwether issue for Wall Street.

Standard & Poor's Corp., the other leading Wall Street credit rating agency, also said it could downgrade IBM from AAA if the company does not regain lost profitability.

Moody's said, "IBM's decline in market

share reflects a deterioration in its competitive position and reduced influence over its customer base. IBM's competitive environment and its own necessary remedial activities to adapt to it will continue to induce volatility in its operating performance, and overall returns and margins will stabilize at lower levels than those IBM has historically reported."

"I guess I feel that IBM has been rated on its past for a few years," said Alexander Bing, manager of high-grade industrial research at Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette.

(Reuters, Bloomberg, AP)

Moody's Drops Rating on IBM Bonds

NEW YORK—Moody's Investors Service Inc. withdrew its triple-A rating on the bonds of International Business Machines Corp. on Wednesday, warning of a deterioration in the computer giant's competitive position.

Aaa is the highest credit rating that the Wall Street agency assigns, reflecting record default risks. Moody's downgraded IBM debt two notches, to Aa2, which still reflects a very high quality bonds that run little chance of default.

The move affected \$18 billion of senior debt outstanding from IBM and its wholly owned

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MARKET DIARY

IBM Downgrade Undercuts Dow

NEW YORK — Wall Street stocks tumbled late Wednesday after Moody's Investors Service lowered its ratings on the bonds of International Business Machines Corp., taking away the coveted top grading of the computer maker's debt.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 21.69, to 3,368.56. Losing issues outnumbered gainers by a 5-5 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange.

Volume fell to 206.77 million shares from 200.86 million traded on Tuesday. IBM, which had been trading more than \$1 above Tuesday's closing price, shed 87.5 cents, to \$87.375, after the downgrade of about \$18 billion of long-term debt.

A round of computer-generated sell orders just before the market close compounded the downward pressure. Biviny Associates said "I think the IBM reversal is what started it," said William Lord, a senior vice president in equity trading at Lehman Brothers. "I'm not that worried about it because the fact of the matter is it just gave the futures traders an excuse."

Stocks were mixed for most of the session as people awaited Friday's employment report, traders said. Earlier news of a 0.4 percent rise in U.S. factory orders for January set the index as high as 3,399.42 before it retreated on a slump in Merck shares. Trading in Merck was halted during the morning amid negative rumors about the company.

In response to inquiries, Merck said studies of its cholesterol-lowering drugs Mevacor and Zocor continue to prove their safety and effectiveness, and a spokesman added the company did not know how rumors about them originated. Merck closed down \$2.625, at \$51.25, but the stock had surged in recent weeks following a stock split and dividend increase.

Telef6nos de Mexico paced the Big Board activity, dropping 2 to 56% on reports the Mexican government plans to sell some of its remaining 9.5 percent stake in Telcel and workers threatened to strike to press their demands for wage hikes. Glaxo Holdings followed, falling 1/4 to 27%.

(Bloomberg UPI)

Dollar at 5-Month High On Hopes for Economy

NEW YORK — The dollar made a dramatic rally in New York on Wednesday and closed at the highest level against the Deutsche mark since Oct. 3.

Dealers said that the dollar's rally was based on prospects for an improving economy and that any pullback would be limited. "Buy dollars on dips is the theme in this market," said Earl Johnson of Harris Trust & Savings Bank.

The dollar ended in London at 132.15, up from 130.82. It also rose to 1.5225 Swiss francs from 1.5050. The British pound fell to \$1.7230 from \$1.7402.

Traders said the dollar was continuing to benefit from positive U.S. economic data earlier this week, including leading indicators, new home sales and a survey of purchasing managers.

Analysts said the dollar would consolidate until U.S. payroll data for February had been released on Friday.

In London, the dollar reached a 1992 high against the mark. The resistance level of 1.6650 DM had been the previous 1992 high, but the dollar soared past that

in a wave of U.S. fund buying to end in London at 1.6735 DM, up from 1.6575 DM.

The dollar's latest surge began with a breach of a major year resistance level in Asia. The big break on the yen came after Finance Minister Tsutomu Hata said intervention would be of little use when the dollar was rising on speculative buying. His timing was unfortunate for the yen; the Bank of Japan intervened as the yen spiked.

The dollar ended in London at 132.15, up from 130.82. It also rose to 1.5225 Swiss francs from 1.5050. The British pound fell to \$1.7230 from \$1.7402.

France Approves BSN's Offer for Exor PARIS — French regulators on Wednesday gave the green light to a takeover bid by the BSN food company for Exor SA, clearing the way for a head-to-head battle for control of Source Parrier's main shareholder.

The Commission des Opérations de Bourse approved a takeover bid by BSN for all shares in Exor, which is controlled by Italy's Agnelli family, a BSN spokesman said.

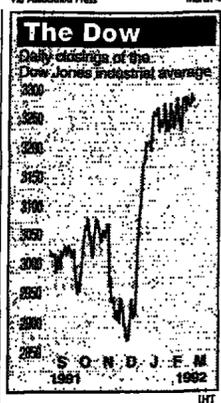


Table titled 'Dow Jones Averages' showing Open, High, Low, and Close for various indices including Industrials, Utilities, and Finance.

Table titled 'Standard & Poor's Indexes' showing High, Low, Close, and Change for various sectors like Industrials, Chemicals, and Energy.

Table titled 'NYSE Most Active' listing top trading stocks such as IBM, Merck, and Glaxo with their respective volume and price changes.

Table titled 'NYSE Diary' showing market status (Advanced, Declined, Unchanged) and volume for various sectors.

Table titled 'NASDAQ Diary' showing market status and volume for various sectors.

Table titled 'Dow Jones Averages' with columns for Open, High, Low, and Close for various indices.

Table titled 'Standard & Poor's Indexes' with columns for High, Low, Close, and Change for various sectors.

Table titled 'NYSE Most Active' listing top trading stocks with volume and price changes.

Table titled 'NYSE Diary' showing market status and volume for various sectors.

Table titled 'NASDAQ Diary' showing market status and volume for various sectors.

Table titled 'EUROPEAN FUTURES' showing prices for various European futures contracts.

Table titled 'Spot Commodities' showing prices for various commodities like coffee, sugar, and wheat.

Table titled 'Dividends' showing dividend information for various companies.

Table titled 'Metals' showing prices for various metals like aluminum and copper.

Table titled 'N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading' showing odd-lot trading data for various stocks.

Table titled 'S&P 100 Index Options' showing option prices for the S&P 100 index.

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Table titled 'S&P 100 Index Options' showing option prices for the S&P 100 index.

Saudi Prince Converts Citicorp Stake NEW YORK (Reuters) — Prince Alwaleed bin Talal of Saudi Arabia is seeking approval to convert his preferred stake in Citicorp to common shares, which would make him the bank's largest shareholder with a more than 14 percent interest, a Citicorp document says.

Citicorp's proxy statement to shareholders says the prince has filed notice with the Federal Reserve Board of his plans to convert his nonvoting preferred shares to the 36.8 million common shares they represent. That holding, 9.6 percent of the outstanding common shares, would be in addition to his existing 4.8 percent stake of Citicorp common.

Manila's Westinghouse Suit Settled NEWARK, N.J. (Reuters) — A settlement was reached on Wednesday in bribery lawsuit filed by the Philippine government against Westinghouse Electric Co. and a New Jersey engineering concern.

Judge Leaves It Up to UPI Creditors NEW YORK (AP) — United Press International is losing \$100,000 a month and may be close to going out of business, the judge overseeing its bankruptcy reorganization said Wednesday as he gave its creditors new responsibilities.

Factory Orders Up 0.4% in January WASHINGTON (Combined Dispatches) — Orders to U.S. factories rose slightly in January, led by a 2.2 percent jump in durable goods, the government reported Wednesday. But the overall rise of 0.4 percent was below economists' forecasts.

Minolta and Honeywell Reach Accord TOKYO (Bloomberg) — Minolta Camera Co., following a ruling against it in a patent infringement case, has reached an agreement with Honeywell Inc. to pay Honeywell \$127.5 million in licensing fees for use of its automatic focusing technology, Minolta said.

For investment information read THE MONEY REPORT every Saturday in the IHT

To Our Readers London International Financial Futures Exchange prices were not available on Wednesday due to problems at the source. We regret the inconvenience.

U.S. FUTURES Via Associated Press March 4

Table titled 'U.S. FUTURES' showing prices for various futures contracts like wheat, corn, and soybeans.

Table titled 'U.S. FUTURES' showing prices for various futures contracts like oil, gold, and silver.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Large table titled 'WORLD STOCK MARKETS' showing stock prices and changes for various international markets including Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Madrid, Milan, Singapore, Stockholm, Toronto, Zurich, and Johannesburg.

Market Closed

The stock market in Sao Paulo was closed Wednesday for a holiday.

Table titled 'Market Closed' showing stock prices and changes for various international markets including Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Madrid, Milan, Singapore, Stockholm, Toronto, Zurich, and Johannesburg.

Financial

Table titled 'Financial' showing various financial data including interest rates, bond yields, and currency exchange rates.

Stock Indexes

Table titled 'Stock Indexes' showing various stock index values and changes for different regions and sectors.

Large vertical advertisement on the right side of the page, partially cut off, featuring the name 'Genentech' and other text.

Swiss Bank Posts Record Net

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BASEL. — Swiss Bank Corp., Switzerland's second-largest commercial bank, said Wednesday that consolidated net profit rose 25.5 percent in 1991, to a record 1.03 billion francs (\$684 million), and that it expected further progress in 1992.

It was the first time the bank had reported profit of more than 1 billion francs.

Group net profit in 1990 was \$28

million francs, even though writes-offs and provisions soared to 1.45 billion from 803 million.

The results paralleled those announced last week by Union Bank of Switzerland, the country's biggest bank.

"All in all, we are confident that the bank will generate good results during the year," Walter Frehner, the chief executive, said in remarks prepared for a news conference.

He said he expected commis-

Daimler Extends Reuter's Contract

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
STUTTGART. — Daimler-Benz AG, Germany's largest industrial conglomerate, on Wednesday extended for two years the contract of Ezzard Reuter as management board chairman.

The supervisory board said Mr. Reuter, 64, would stay in his job until the end of 1995. His contract was due to expire in 1993.

Mr. Reuter became chairman of Daimler in 1987 and has been instrumental in turning the company into a high-tech group with interests ranging from cars to aircraft and micro-electronics.

The supervisory board also decided that Werner Niefer, 63, the management board chairman of Daimler's subsidiary Mercedes-Benz AG, would step down on May 26, 1993. Helmut Werner, 55, currently the head of the commercial division, which makes trucks and buses, will replace him.

Industry analysts and the German press had expected the board to extend Mr. Reuter's contract and to nominate Mr. Werner.

The change in Mercedes management comes at a critical time for Daimler's flagship company, Mr. Werner will have to cut costs at the car division, which is encountering increasing competitive pressure because of moves by Japanese manufacturers into the luxury car market.

In 1987, Mr. Werner moved to Mercedes from the tire maker Continental AG, where he was

management board chairman, and has since turned around the commercial vehicle division. Industry sources said the division became profitable last year after years of losses. Mercedes does not report divisional profits.

Mr. Reuter was involved in the company's acquisition spree in the mid-1980s, when it began to diversify into aerospace and electronics industry. The move burdened Daimler's profits but its dividend has remained at 12 DM since 1986.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

Buyout of Matra Venture

BERLIN. — Daimler-Benz AG said Wednesday that it would buy the 50 percent it does not own of Matra-MHS SA, a joint venture with the French military electronics concern Matra SA.

Frank Dieter Maier, the chief executive-designate of Daimler's Mikroelektronik GmbH subsidiary, said the Daimler unit AEG AG currently held 50 percent of the computer company and that Matra managed it.

"We will take over the rest of the company in the next few years," Mr. Maier said.

Daimler took a small stake in Matra when the company was privatized in 1985.

Cadbury Posts 13% Rise in Pretax Profit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LONDON. — Cadbury Schweppes PLC, the candy and beverages company, said Wednesday its pretax profit climbed 13.2 percent last year, helped by strong results from new businesses.

Pretax profit rose to £316.4 million (\$550 million) in 1991 from £279.6 million the previous year.

Sales were up slightly, to £3.23 billion from £3.15 billion in 1990.

Cadbury raised its full-year dividend to 11.5 pence from 11.5 pence. Earnings per share improved to 27.73 pence from 25.29 pence.

Analysts said the result was a good one in view of the recession.

Sales and profit growth were up

in the beverages and candy divisions, the company said. It also said it reduced net borrowings to £333 million from £364 million in 1990.

In Britain, Cadbury said, the Trebor Basset candy unit made "strong progress," pushing sales up by 4 percent.

Cadbury's joint venture Coca-Cola & Schweppes Beverages managed to raise operating profit by 25 percent, to £77 million, in a market where overall volume fell.

The British venture, 51 percent owned by Cadbury Schweppes and 49 percent by Coca-Cola Co., produces Schweppes brands including Sunkist and Schweppes tonic, and

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40
1800	2700	2000
1750	2600	1900
1700	2500	1800
1650	2400	1700
1600	2300	1600
1550	2200	1500
1500	2100	1400
1450	2000	1300
1400	1900	1200
1350	1800	1100
1300	1700	1000
1250	1600	900
1200	1500	800
1150	1400	700
1100	1300	600
1050	1200	500
1000	1100	400
950	1000	300
900	900	200
850	800	100
800	700	0
750	600	-100
700	500	-200
650	400	-300
600	300	-400
550	200	-500
500	100	-600
450	0	-700
400	-100	-800
350	-200	-900
300	-300	-1000
250	-400	-1100
200	-500	-1200
150	-600	-1300
100	-700	-1400
50	-800	-1500
0	-900	-1600
-50	-1000	-1700
-100	-1100	-1800
-150	-1200	-1900
-200	-1300	-2000
-250	-1400	-2100
-300	-1500	-2200
-350	-1600	-2300
-400	-1700	-2400
-450	-1800	-2500
-500	-1900	-2600
-550	-2000	-2700
-600	-2100	-2800
-650	-2200	-2900
-700	-2300	-3000
-750	-2400	-3100
-800	-2500	-3200
-850	-2600	-3300
-900	-2700	-3400
-950	-2800	-3500
-1000	-2900	-3600
-1050	-3000	-3700
-1100	-3100	-3800
-1150	-3200	-3900
-1200	-3300	-4000
-1250	-3400	-4100
-1300	-3500	-4200
-1350	-3600	-4300
-1400	-3700	-4400
-1450	-3800	-4500
-1500	-3900	-4600
-1550	-4000	-4700
-1600	-4100	-4800
-1650	-4200	-4900
-1700	-4300	-5000
-1750	-4400	-5100
-1800	-4500	-5200
-1850	-4600	-5300
-1900	-4700	-5400
-1950	-4800	-5500
-2000	-4900	-5600
-2050	-5000	-5700
-2100	-5100	-5800
-2150	-5200	-5900
-2200	-5300	-6000
-2250	-5400	-6100
-2300	-5500	-6200
-2350	-5600	-6300
-2400	-5700	-6400
-2450	-5800	-6500
-2500	-5900	-6600
-2550	-6000	-6700
-2600	-6100	-6800
-2650	-6200	-6900
-2700	-6300	-7000
-2750	-6400	-7100
-2800	-6500	-7200
-2850	-6600	-7300
-2900	-6700	-7400
-2950	-6800	-7500
-3000	-6900	-7600
-3050	-7000	-7700
-3100	-7100	-7800
-3150	-7200	-7900
-3200	-7300	-8000
-3250	-7400	-8100
-3300	-7500	-8200
-3350	-7600	-8300
-3400	-7700	-8400
-3450	-7800	-8500
-3500	-7900	-8600
-3550	-8000	-8700
-3600	-8100	-8800
-3650	-8200	-8900
-3700	-8300	-9000
-3750	-8400	-9100
-3800	-8500	-9200
-3850	-8600	-9300
-3900	-8700	-9400
-3950	-8800	-9500
-4000	-8900	-9600
-4050	-9000	-9700
-4100	-9100	-9800
-4150	-9200	-9900
-4200	-9300	-10000
-4250	-9400	-10100
-4300	-9500	-10200
-4350	-9600	-10300
-4400	-9700	-10400
-4450	-9800	-10500
-4500	-9900	-10600
-4550	-10000	-10700
-4600	-10100	-10800
-4650	-10200	-10900
-4700	-10300	-11000
-4750	-10400	-11100
-4800	-10500	-11200
-4850	-10600	-11300
-4900	-10700	-11400
-4950	-10800	-11500
-5000	-10900	-11600
-5050	-11000	-11700
-5100	-11100	-11800
-5150	-11200	-11900
-5200	-11300	-12000
-5250	-11400	-12100
-5300	-11500	-12200
-5350	-11600	-12300
-5400	-11700	-12400
-5450	-11800	-12500
-5500	-11900	-12600
-5550	-12000	-12700
-5600	-12100	-12800
-5650	-12200	-12900
-5700	-12300	-13000
-5750	-12400	-13100
-5800	-12500	-13200
-5850	-12600	-13300
-5900	-12700	-13400
-5950	-12800	-13500
-6000	-12900	-13600
-6050	-13000	-13700
-6100	-13100	-13800
-6150	-13200	-13900
-6200	-13300	-14000
-6250	-13400	-14100
-6300	-13500	-14200
-6350	-13600	-14300
-6400	-13700	-14400
-6450	-13800	-14500
-6500	-13900	-14600
-6550	-14000	-14700
-6600	-14100	-14800
-6650	-14200	-14900
-6700	-14300	-15000
-6750	-14400	-15100
-6800	-14500	-15200
-6850	-14600	-15300
-6900	-14700	-15400
-6950	-14800	-15500
-7000	-14900	-15600
-7050	-15000	-15700
-7100	-15100	-15800
-7150	-15200	-15900
-7200	-15300	-16000
-7250	-15400	-16100
-7300	-15500	-16200
-7350	-15600	-16300
-7400	-15700	-16400
-7450	-15800	-16500
-7500	-15900	-16600
-7550	-16000	-16700
-7600	-16100	-16800
-7650	-16200	-16900
-7700	-16300	-17000
-7750	-16400	-17100
-7800	-16500	-17200
-7850	-16600	-17300
-7900	-16700	-17400
-7950	-16800	-17500
-8000	-16900	-17600
-8050	-17000	-17700
-8100	-17100	-17800
-8150	-17200	-17900
-8200	-17300	-18000
-8250	-17400	-18100
-8300	-17500	-18200
-8350	-17600	-18300
-8400	-17700	-18400
-8450	-17800	-18500
-8500	-17900	-18600
-8550	-18000	-18700
-8600	-18100	-18800
-8650	-18200	-18900
-8700	-18300	-19000
-8750	-18400	-19100
-8800	-18500	-19200
-8850	-18600	-19300
-8900	-18700	-19400
-8950	-18800	-19500
-9000	-18900	-19600
-9050	-19000	-19700
-9100	-19100	-19800
-9150	-19200	-19900
-9200	-19300	-20000
-9250	-19400	-20100
-9300	-19500	-20200
-9350	-19600	-20300
-9400	-19700	-20400
-9450	-19800	-20500
-9500	-19900	-20600
-9550	-20000	-20700
-9600	-20100	-20800
-9650	-20200	-20900
-9700	-20300	-21000
-9750	-20400	-21100
-9800	-20500	-21200
-9850	-20600	-21300
-9900	-20700	-21400
-9950	-20800	-21500
-10000	-20900	-21600
-10050	-21000	-21700
-10100	-21100	-21800
-10150	-21200	-21900
-10200	-21300	-22000
-10250	-21400	-22100
-10300	-21500	-22200
-10350	-21600	-22300
-10400	-21700	-22400
-10450	-21800	-22500
-10500	-21900	-22600
-10550	-22000	-22700
-10600	-22100	-22800
-10650	-22200	-22900
-10700	-22300	-23000
-10750	-22400	-23100
-10800	-22500	-23200
-10850	-22600	-23300
-10900	-22700	-23400
-10950	-22800	-23500
-11000	-22900	-23600
-11050	-23000	-23700
-11100	-23100	-23800
-11150	-23200	-23900
-11200	-23300	-24000
-11250	-23400	-24100
-11300	-23500	-24200
-11350	-23600	-24300
-11400	-23700	-24400
-11450	-23800	-24500
-11500	-23900	-24600
-11550	-24000	-24700
-11600	-24100	-24800
-11650	-24200	-24900
-11700	-24300	-25000
-11750	-24400	-25100
-11800	-24500	-25200
-11850	-24600	-25300
-11900	-24700	-25400
-11950	-24800	-25500
-12000	-24900	-25600</

Fujitsu Targets U.S. In Supercomputers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches TOKYO — Fujitsu Ltd. said Wednesday that it plans to re-enter the U.S. market for supercomputers...

Investor's Asia table showing market indices for Hong Kong, Singapore, Tokyo, and other regions with columns for index name, value, and change.

Very briefly: The Central Bank of China said Taiwan had a \$12 billion surplus in its current account for 1991, up 11.6 percent over 1990.

AMEX Wednesday's Closing table listing various stocks with columns for stock name, price, and change.

Nissan Adding U.S. Parts

TOKYO — Nissan Motor Co. plans to enlist the services of 163 new American auto-parts suppliers by the end of 1992 to boost the local content of its U.S.-made cars...

Tycoon Wins Ruling in Bid to Regain Philippines Firms

MANILA — The Philippine tycoon Eduardo Cojuangco, who is running for president, won a legal victory on Wednesday on the road to recovering his sequestered businesses.

CHINA: A Heady Vision of Economic Future From Southern Province

(Continued from first finance page) economy will remain largely in state hands. "Some people lost confidence in state ownership because of the breakup of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe..."

Table of stock prices and market data, including columns for stock names and their corresponding values.

NYSE Wednesday's Closing

Table listing NYSE stock prices and market data, including columns for stock names and their closing prices.

Table listing NYSE stock prices and market data, continuing from the previous table with various stock names and prices.

Table listing NYSE stock prices and market data, including columns for stock names, prices, and changes.

Handwritten text at the bottom of the page, possibly a signature or note.

SPORTS A WEEPY SHARK

Tarkanian's Good-Bye: Tears, Victory and Still Controversy

By Gene Wojciechowski
Los Angeles Times Service

LAS VEGAS — On an evening when he could have used one of his world-famous white towels to dab away the tears, an emotional Jerry Tarkanian said a reluctant goodbye as coach of Nevada-Las Vegas's basketball team.

The words, of course, did not come as easily as the Runnin' Rebels' 65-53 victory against Utah State on Tuesday night. Standing at center court afterward, doused in a spotlight, showered with farewell gifts and the ringing applause of 18,944 spectators, Tarkanian was asked to address the first and only sellout crowd of the season.

Much like his recent attempts to keep his job, it was a lost cause. "I just want to thank everybody for 19 wonderful... years," he said, his voice breaking.

Then he started to cry. The same combative man who had defied the National Collegiate Athletic Association and, at times, ignored its rules, who had fought openly and bitterly with much of the UNLV hierarchy, and who has vowed to take legal action if his resigned resignation was not honored... was overcome with emotion.

He tried to speak once more. Again he failed.

"I can't talk," he said, walking away from the microphone.

The crowd spoke for him. "Keep Tark! Keep Tark!" he chanted. Tarkanian will eventually leave UNLV — and it is only a question of when he cleans out his office — as the all-time winningest coach by percentage (83.7 percent) in the history of Division I basketball. He took the Runnin' Rebels to 12 NCAA tournaments and four semifinals. A national championship won in 1990 remains his most cherished accomplishment.

As for this season, the sixth-ranked Rebels, despite the many distractions, finished at 26-2 overall and 18-0 in the Big West Conference. Barring a successful legal challenge, the team will remain ineligible for postseason play because of NCAA sanctions.



Roosevelt Wallace of Arkansas chopped off Clarence Cessar's path to the basket, then LSU was cut short in overtime, 106-92.

Ohio State Gives Lesson To Michigan

The Associated Press

It took just 31 seconds for Michigan to show that the Wolverines can still look like just a bunch of 19-year-olds.

The 18th-ranked Wolverines played fast and loose with the ball three consecutive times in the second half, and fifth-ranked Ohio State converted the turnovers into three baskets during a 10-0 run that led to a 77-66 Big Ten victory Tuesday night in Columbus, Ohio.

"I'll tell you, you'd better beat Michigan right now because they're going to be a great team," said the Ohio State coach, Randy Ayers. "The scary part is they had three or four freshmen on the floor the whole night and still competed hard."

With the Wolverines leading by 57-52 with 6:50 to play, they fell apart. Then, after Ohio State's 10-0 run, Michigan pulled to within 64-61 with 3:57 left. But Chris Jent added the finishing touch with a 3-pointer that put the Buckeyes out of reach.

"The turning points were the three steals and Chris' 3-pointer," said Jim Jackson, who had 25 points, 13 rebounds and six assists.

The victory moved Ohio State (20-5, 12-3) within a half-game of first-place Indiana. Chris Webber led Michigan (17-8, 8-7) with 17 points and 12 rebounds.

installed in the air-conditioning duct of the Rebels' practice facility. "And Finfrock's probably over at the office [of the Las Vegas Review-Journal] with more news."

At game time, along the court-side called "Gucci Row" where UNLV's most ardent and wealthy supporters sit, nearly everyone wore black T-shirts with silver "TARK" lettering on the front and Tarkanian's old jersey number, 2, on the back. Two of the women started crying as soon as Tarkanian made his first appearance at 6:59. Such was the level of emotion.

The game itself was an annoyance more than anything, a preface to the real spectacle. For most of the contest, Tarkanian did little more than slouch near the scorer's table, staring glumly as the Rebels finally took control in the final minutes. With five seconds left, he allowed himself another smile and then hugged each UNLV player.

Minutes later, after the house lights were dimmed once more.

Tarkanian sat quietly as a highlight video was shown on two huge screens suspended from the rafters. Later, he was presented with gifts galore, including Tuesday night's game towel in a glass case, a replica of UNLV's 1990 national championship banner and four silver-plated UNLV season tickets, to be at his disposal forever.

What meant the most, he said, was the applause, the affection. If he was moved by "Ax-Max(son)" signs in the crowd or the occasional chants of, "Keep Tark, fire Maxson," he did not acknowledge it.

So the Tarkanian era — at least, according to the UNLV administration — is complete. No more Shark Tank. No more shark mascot. And it hopes, no more controversies.

Before leaving the arena, the most controversial coach of them all paused long enough to join a few friends for a champagne toast. For Jerry Tarkanian, the bubbly never tasted so bittersweet.

SIDELINES

Evans and Biondi Gain U.S. Team

INDIANAPOLIS (WP) — Janet Evans and Matt Biondi, the two best known swimmers now competing in the United States, have qualified for another Olympic team.

Evans, who failed to make the team in both the 400-meter individual medley and the 200-meter freestyle Tuesday night in 4 minutes, 9.47 seconds. That was well off her world record of 4:03.85, set at the 1988 Summer Olympics in Seoul.

Biondi, a veteran of both the 1984 and 1988 Olympics who had finished a dismal sixth in the 100-meter butterfly, won the 100-meter freestyle in 49.31, slower than both his morning qualifying time of 49.17 and his world record of 48.42, set at the 1988 U.S. Olympic trials.

America 3 Again Defeats Conner

SAN DIEGO (AP) — Bill Koch's America 3 continued its dominance of Dennis Conner's Stars & Stripes by winning the opening race of Round 3 of the America's Cup defender selection series by 1 minute, 11 seconds.

America 3, sailing in 10- to 14-knot winds, rounded the 20.03-nautical-mile (32.23-kilometer) Pacific Ocean course in 2 hours, 16 minutes, 15 seconds. That was the fastest time yet, even though helmsman Buddy Melges said a winch shaft broke on the fourth leg, allowing Conner to close to 17 seconds. New Zealand had held the fastest time at 2:17:46.

NHL Players Vote Strike Mandate

NEW YORK (AP) — National Hockey League players are getting ready for a possible strike, though both sides hope a new collective bargaining agreement can be reached before a walkout.

Players on at least 11 teams have voted unanimously to give the head of the NHL Players Association, Bob Goodenow, a strike mandate to take into meetings with league governors next Monday and Tuesday in New York. The other teams were to vote later this week.

Alpine and Nordic Races Changed

OBERHOFEN, Switzerland (Reuters) — Because skiers coming from races in North America might face transportation problems, the traditional season-ending parallel slalom, which counts only for Nations' Cup points, have been scrapped from the World Cup finals in Crans-Montana, Switzerland, this month, the International Ski Federation said Wednesday.

FIS said the first of the last four World Cup races would now take place March 19, a day later than planned. The revised schedule: March 19, women's super-giant slalom; March 20, men's giant slalom; March 21, women's giant slalom; March 22, men's slalom.

• A World Cup Nordic ski jump and a combined event scheduled for Falun, Sweden, this weekend will be held in Trondheim because of a lack of snow, organizers said Wednesday. The men's and women's skiing relays and individual events will be held in Funsdalen, Sweden.

The Big Apple Bites on Grand Prix

NEW YORK (NYT) — Despite complaints over tobacco advertising and a lack of support by community leaders, New York City has granted approval to the Marlboro Grand Prix of New York, an annual auto race that will start rattling the financial district's windowpanes in June 1993.

The Franchise and Concession Review Committee voted Tuesday to approve a 10-year agreement for a race over a 1.3-mile track using streets around the World Trade Center. The first race, with most of the same cars and drivers from the Indianapolis 500, is set for June 27, 1993.

For the Record

Australia's first rugby union match against South Africa in 21 years will be played Aug. 22 in Cape Town, Australian officials said Wednesday. (AFP)

Lella Lombardi, 49, the only woman driver to win a point in a Formula One race, has died in Milan of liver cancer. Lombardi, who drove 12 times for Brabham and March in 1975 and 1976, was sixth in the 1975 Spanish Grand Prix, shortened by a crash that killed five persons. (Reuters)

5 Players at Bryant Linked To College Gambling Ring

The Associated Press

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island — Bryant College has kicked one player off its basketball team and suspended four others following allegations they were involved in a college-centered gambling ring.

The college also announced Tuesday the creation of a six-member task force to study the problem of student gambling.

State police said last week the five players had bet on college sports, and other players allegedly collected debts for the ring. Captain Brian Andrews of the state police said the five had wagered as much as \$54,000.

Andrews said two of the five suspected of involvement at Bryant were Christopher (C.J.) Simmons, a senior from Wall, New Jersey, and David Burrows, a sophomore from Milton, New Hampshire. He would not name the other three.

William E. Trueheart, president of Bryant, refused to identify any of the five allegedly involved.

Bryant, a business college with about 3,000 full-time students, is an NCAA Division II school. It was 3-24 this season, 2-16 in the Northeast 10 Athletic Conference.

Trueheart confirmed that the college had expelled a student accused of masterminding the college-based gambling ring that allegedly operated at Bryant, the University of Rhode Island and other colleges that police have not identified.

Bryant senior Matthew Zimmerman, 21, of Providence was arrested last week on charges of extortion, bookmaking, possession of marijuana, racketeering, conspiracy and organized criminal gambling.

The police said that Zimmerman's roommate, Dennis J. Millette Jr., 20, of Providence, also was charged and that they believe student Raymond Damaso, 22, of Narragansett, who was arrested last week, was connected to Zimmerman.

Rhode Island has said it will conduct two investigations: one into whether athletes or coaches were involved in the ring and another into illegal gambling in dormitories. University officials said they expect the investigations to take up to two months.

BOOKS

DEBATING PC: The Controversy Over Political Correctness on College Campuses

Edited by Paul Berman. 338 pages. \$3, paper. Laurel/Dell, 666 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10103.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

SHOULD a college student be punished for using language offensive to minorities, women or homosexuals? Is Tolstoy a great artist who speaks to the world, or a DWEM (dead, white European male), representative of a Eurocentric cultural bias? Is democratic pluralism still a viable social ideal, or has American culture become a fragmented collection of small warring groups?

These are the sorts of questions raised by the acrimonious new debate over "political correctness."

On one side are the radicals, who argue that traditional courses at American universities have been unjustly dominated by the culture of white males. They want the achievements of women, blacks and other minorities better represented in the curriculum, and some also argue for speech codes to protect members of such groups from verbal abuse.

On the other side are the traditionalists, who argue that the radicals have subordinated the teaching of the humanities to political imperatives, substituting ethnic cheerleading for objective standards of excellence.

The scholar and cultural critic Paul Berman has assembled a collection of 21 provocative statements on the subject, selected from popular, academic, intellectual and political journals, and the spectrum of opinion is wide.

As Berman notes in his introduction, the roots of the PC debate go back to the 1960s, with the advent of radical intellectual theories in France and radical political movements in America.

Clearly some of the thinkers in this volume, on both sides of the PC debate, have interesting and important observations to make.

The critic Irving Howe suggests there is "something grossly patronizing in the notion that while diverse literary studies are appropriate for middle-class white students, something else, racially determined, is required for the minorities."

Henry Louis Gates Jr., the W. E. B. Du Bois professor of the humanities at Harvard, says academic critics must not confuse triumphs won for "the marginalized and demonized" in the classroom with actual changes in the outside world.

The poet Katha Pollitt observes that academics on both sides of the debate regard reading as "medicinal"; they share "the anti-pornographer's belief that there is a simple, one-to-one correlation between books and behavior."

Nat Hentoff's report on the curtailment of free speech on college campuses is intelligent, impassioned and chilling. The philosopher John Searle points out that while the dominant American tradi-

tion remains the European tradition — the United States is, after all, a product of the European Enlightenment — "you do not understand your own tradition if you do not see it in relation to others."

Other writers, however, get carried away on the subject of political correctness, resorting to hyperbole and ideological posturing. Even their language grows inflated and inflammatory.

Dinesh D'Souza, the author of "Illiberal Education," has called radical academics "Visigoths in Tweed," while Mary Louise Pratt, a professor of comparative literature at Stanford, is quoted referring to Allan Bloom, William Bennett and Saul Bellow, three well-known traditionalists, as "the Killer B's."

Most disturbing in this volume are a few essays by radicals who shamelessly put their own ideological concerns before the basic principles of democratic freedom and liberal education. Stanley Fish, a professor of English and law at Duke University, goes so far as to attack the First Amendment. "Speech, in short, is never and could not be an independent value," he writes, "but is always asserted against a background of some assumed conception of the good to which it must yield in the event of conflict."

Such statements can only leave the reader with the conviction that some of the traditionalists' fears about political correctness are very real.

East was helpless when the club ten was led from the dummy. If he ruffed low South would overruff and lead hearts. If he ruffed high he had to lead from the diamond queen or permit South to take the remaining tricks in his hand. And if he refused to ruff at all, diamond plays from the dummy would allow the spade ten to score on passant.

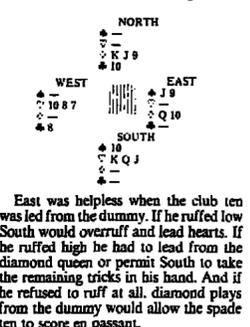
Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE diagramed deal is from the Cap Gemini Pandata played in January 1991. Two of the players succeeded in threading their way through a minefield, playing in four spades. A heart was led to the ace and a club was returned. West took the king with the ace and returned the suit, so that South ruffed East's queen.

South led a trump, collecting the king with the ace, and cashed the queen. Playing another trump at this point would be an error, and South correctly cashed one club winner, throwing a diamond, and played the diamond ace. A diamond ruff and a heart ruff left this ending:



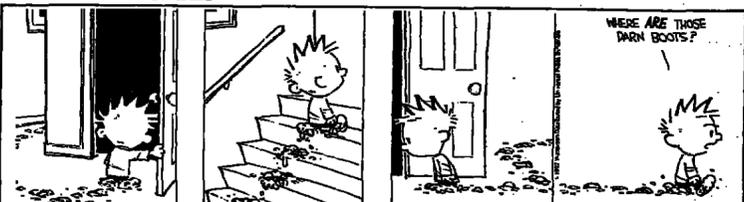
PEANUTS



BEEBLE BAILEY



CALVIN AND HOBBS



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



DOONESBURY



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumble words, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HYLS

TOAFO

ABHRR

COMINE

Print answer here: _____

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: YIELD GLORY TINKLE UNHOLY
Answer: A bachelor is a man who can go leaving anyone UNTIL HE GETS "HOOKED"

BLONDIE

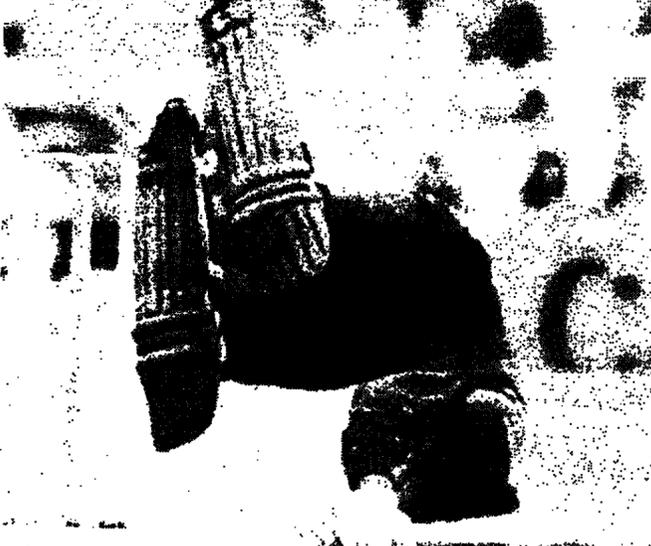


مكتبات الامم المتحدة

SPORTS

India's Prabhakar Numbs Pakistanis In World Cricket

SEVEN was built on a solid innings of 46 from a rookie opener, Ajay Jadeja, followed by teenager Sachin Tendulkar. Tendulkar hit an unbeaten 54 in 62 deliveries, earning him the man-of-the-match award, and was well supported by a rousing 35 in 26 deliveries from Kapil Dev. Imran, playing in pain from his strained right shoulder, set the bowling example, conceding 25 runs from eight overs while Anwar Javed took two for 28 from eight overs. The first World Cup meeting between the traditional foes was marked by loud but good-natured support from the crowd and a moment of unpleasantness on the pitch. With Pakistan 85 for two in the 25th over, umpires David Shepherd and Peter McConnell needed to have words with India's captain, Mohammad Azharuddin, and Pakistan's vice-captain, Mianand. The latter, then at 19, had argued with the umpires following a rejected appeal by the wicket-keeper off Tendulkar. Shepherd signalled to the More to remain quiet, while nonstriker Sohai came down the wicket to tell Mianand to calm himself. But the Pakistani then exacerbated the situation by mocking More's jumping up and down after the wicketkeeper unsuccessfully tried to run him out two balls later. The umpires then stepped in and tempers cooled.



Ajay Jadeja, India's new opener, built a solid innings of 46 despite some ups and downs.

Red Star and Barcelona Win in Champions' Cup

Roma defender Amedeo Carboni, hit the post from the penalty area in the 63rd. UEFA CUP Quarterfinals, First Leg Sigma Olomouc posted a 1-1 draw against Real Madrid in Prague, where two Spanish players were sent off. The enthusiastic home side started offensively, but faced dangerous counterattacks by experienced Real. Sigma's Pavel Hapal sent a header past goalkeeper Francisco Buayo in the 27th minute on a right wing pass from Jan Marosi to give the home team a 1-0 lead. In the 45th minute Francisco Lorente presented the penalty. Sigma's entire defense missed his pass and Fernando Hierro delivered the tie. Referee Francesco Lanese of Italy sent Real's Francisco Villorayo off the field in the 72nd minute after cautioning him with a yellow card in the first half. George Hagi and Juan Jose Maqueda replaced Rafael Gordillo and Emilio Butragueno in the 72nd minute to strengthen Real's defense. Lanese then sent off Luis Milla in the 84th minute for foul play without previous caution. In Ghent, Ajax Amsterdam forwards Stefan Pettersson and Dennis Bergkamp wasted several scoring opportunities but Ajax still came away with a 0-0 tie against AA Ghent.

A Wary Reunion in L.A.

NEW YORK — There would be no tearful reunion between Drazen Petrovic and Vlade Divac Wednesday night at the Forum in Inglewood, California. No cheek-kissing at mid-court, no hugging between old friends, no post-game dinner to catch up. When Divac's Los Angeles Lakers visited New Jersey to play the Nets in a National Basketball Association game last Dec. 6, Divac was shelved with an injured back. The game Wednesday night would be the first time these longtime teammates on the Yugoslav national team had met in more than a year, the first time since a war splintered their former country. "No, I don't think I will talk to him," Petrovic, who is from Zagreb, the capital of the breakaway republic of Croatia, said before leaving for the West Coast. Divac, from Belgrade in Serbia, might try to make eye contact. He might not force the issue, but a snub is going to hurt, as when Stojko Vrankovic, another Croatian who is the Boston Celtics' reserve center, walked past him at the Forum a couple of weeks ago without so much as a nod. Petrovic said he could not forget Divac's yanking away a Croatian flag from teammates in the midst of the Yugoslav national team that was celebrating its European Cup championship in 1990 in Rome. In this stormy story of sportsman, there is no winner, only a friendship that sadly became a casualty of war. The United States is sending its millionaire stars to Barcelona next summer to bring back the Olympic gold medal, while in the process of marketing trendy basketball shoes. The rest of Europe, meanwhile, will be engaged in a more fascinating struggle — the politically charged, potentially violent, fight for second place. Imagine a European-zone qualifying-round game in late June or early July between Lithuania and the Russian-dominated team from the Commonwealth of Independent States, or Croatia against Yugoslavia. Petrovic, knowing that most of the former national team's stars are Croatian and that Divac is its only noted Serb, said he could not wait. "Right now," he said. Divac and Petrovic once shared dreams of playing in the United States, against the best in the world, for money they could barely begin to fathom. As teenagers, they worshiped Julius Erving and Kareem Abdul-Jabbar from afar, then Magic Johnson and Larry Bird, long before the NBA's marketing and expansion machine began its European annexation. At 28, in his third NBA season, Petrovic is the Nets' leading scorer (19.8), one of the top five guards in shooting percentage at 51.3. At 24, the 6-foot, 11-inch (2.0-meter) Divac is contractually established as the centerpiece of the Lakers' post-Magic future, having recently signed a six-year extension, putting an end to persistent rumors he would return to play in Europe. Before the Nets left for Los Angeles on Tuesday, Petrovic said the word was that Divac would be making about \$4 million a year. Impressed, Petrovic agreed, for a tall kid from Belgrade. He still missed the idea of Divac's taking him out for dinner and picking up the check. Petrovic said he held no grudges against former Serb teammates who remain part of Yugoslavia. Divac, however, crossed the line that day in Rome, which turned out to be the last

Major League Owners Meet To Discuss Sale of Mariners

ROSEMONT, Ill. — After 24 months of informal debate, the owners of the major league baseball team finally began formal consideration Wednesday of the Japanese-led offer to buy the Seattle Mariners. Although two days of meetings at an airport hotel outside Chicago probably will not result in a final vote on the proposal, at least one owner said the timetable for a decision may be pushed forward. That owner, speaking on the condition that he not be identified, said he would push for the issue to be decided quickly. "I don't think anything definitive will happen," Commissioner Fay Vincent said earlier. "I don't want to make any predictions as far as timing." The other big issue at the meetings is a proposal to move the St. Louis Cardinals and the Chicago Cubs to the National League's West Division and move the Atlanta Braves and the Cincinnati Reds to the NL East. Until that issue is resolved, the two leagues cannot begin preparing the 1993 schedule, which must be presented to the Major League Baseball Players Association by July 1. The Cubs have been reluctant to switch because it would force them to play more games out of the prime-time hours for television. The issue also affects whether the league will switch to a balanced schedule when it expands to 14 teams next season. "We feel very comfortable where we are," said the Cubs' general manager, Larry Himes. Any change would need the approval of all the teams involved in the switches. But that

Selling to Nintendo Bothers Many in U.S.

NEW YORK — The proposed purchase of the Seattle Mariners by Nintendo Co. of Japan is disconcerting to a majority of Americans, according to the latest New York Times/CBS News Poll. There is "something about" Japanese companies buying major league teams that "bothers" 57 percent of the 1,673 adults nationwide interviewed by telephone. Eight percent said they thought it was all right; 34 percent said it didn't matter. The survey was conducted from Feb. 26 to March 1 and has a margin of sampling error of plus or minus 3 percentage points. While the question of Japanese ownership of major league teams has centered on the Mariners, those polled in the western part of the country were the least upset. Half said they were bothered. Respondents in the Northeast and Midwest were the most troubled, with 61 percent reporting that something about Japanese ownership bothered them. In the South, 55 percent said they were bothered. A one-year contract worth \$355,000, leaving 13 unsigned players in training camp. The Associated Press reported from Sarasota, Florida. McDonald, the Orioles' first-round draft pick in 1989, is eligible for salary arbitration next year and, because of that, said Tuesday there was no reason to get concerned over what might be considered a low salary by today's standards. "I basically came down to that I didn't want to squabble for that kind of money," said McDonald, whose record was 6-8 with a 4.84 earned-run average in 21 starts spanning 126 1/3 innings last year.

SCOREBOARD

Table containing NBA Standings, Major College Scores, NHL Standings, and Baseball Standings.

Advertisement for AT&T USADirect service, featuring the slogan 'Feeling Misunderstood?' and 'AT&T USADirect Service makes it easy to call home.' Includes a large graphic of a telephone handset and a list of international dial access numbers.

ART BUCHWALD

Guns Along the Potomac

WASHINGTON — The president and his wife live only four blocks from the battlefields of Washington's own Desert Storm.



"George, what's that?" "It's just some street gangs shooting at each other with 9mm Glock and Uzis. Go to sleep. If you've heard one gun, you've heard them all."

"George, if you can disarm the Russians, why can't you stop the gun proliferation in the United States? I read that the U.S. has enough handguns to kill every child in the country 100 times over."

"The reason I can get an arms reduction treaty with the Russians is that they don't have a National Rifle Association to deal with. I do. If Yeltsin had the NRA on his back they wouldn't let him destroy a single MIRV in Siberia."

"Don't the NRA leaders in Washington hear the guns being fired at night?" "No. Most of their lobbyists live in Virginia. Now say your prayers and go back to sleep."

"George, how did the gangs get their guns?" "Not legally. I'll tell you that. I've made it perfectly clear that if someone without a driver's license buys a gun, our government will do to them what we did to Saddam Hussein."

"I don't understand why they sell automatic pistols and handguns in the first place. They cer-

The Mean Street Of Ann Petry

By David Streitfeld

OLD SAYBROOK, Connecticut — Peter Lane had a fancy mustache that was twisted at the ends, a new wife and a license to practice pharmacy.

A couple of weeks later, a little old man came into the shop. "They don't want a black pharmacist here," he announced, except of course the word he used wasn't "black."

Lane thought about this for a moment, maybe even rubbed his fingers against that lavish mustache, and finally said: "I don't know who they are, but you tell them that any night they think they can run me out of town, they can try. Maybe they can. But tell them I'll be back, and I'll bring my father."

Her novel of Harlem life has the steamroller inevitability of a classical tragedy.

and my eight brothers and my grandfather and my great-grandfather with me."

"You tell them that we come from Madagascar, and we're strangers, and this town will never be the same."

No one ever bothered him again. It sounds like a fable. Maybe it is. "Maybe," says Petry's daughter, Ann Petry, "it's one of those stories that is what they call apocryphal."

Petry, who tells this tale from her 200-year-old sea captain's house less than a mile from the drugstore, is celebrated for being the author of a much grimmer story. Called "The Street," it was an immediate success upon publication in 1946.

"The Street" has the steamroller inevitability of a classical tragedy. In scenes of startling directness it sketches the life of Lutie Johnson, who wants only to shield her 8-year-old son from the traps set by Harlem's poverty, crime and despair.

Streets like the one she lived on were no accident. They were the North's lynch mobs, she thought bitterly; the method the big cities used to keep Negroes in their place. And she began thinking of Pop unable to get a job of Jim slowly disintegrating because he, too, couldn't get a job, and of the subsequent wreck of their marriage; of Bub left to his own devices after school. From the time she was born, she had been hemmed into an ever-narrowing space, until now she was very nearly walled in and the wall had been built up brick by brick by eager white hands.

One of the mysteries of "The Street" is how the 83-year-old Petry, who has led such a relatively charmed existence — much more isolated from racism and sexism than most black women of her generation — produced a book so full of fury.

She gives one of her frequent laughs. "I have been blessed or cursed," she says, "with a tremendous amount of imagination." All she needed was a spark to kindle the flame.

It began with the children. After Ann Lane and George Petry were married in 1938, they moved to New York. George was the manager of a restaurant. Ann a reporter and hopeful short-story writer.

For a time she also worked at a Harlem elementary school that was crowded with latchkey kids. "They had nowhere to go after school because there was nobody home," Petry remembers. "So we had all kinds of crafts and games and read stories to them."

She recalls one child in particular, "a little boy who said he lived with a lady — he didn't even know what her name was. This to me came as a shock; an absolute shock. Even though I had been living near Harlem, I don't think you're ever aware of children or what happens to them unless you've been put in a situation like that."

The men stood around and the women worked. The men left the women and the kids were left alone. The kids burned lights all night because they were alone in small, dark rooms and they were afraid. Alone. Always alone. They wouldn't stay in the house after school because they were afraid in the empty, silent, dark rooms. And they should have been playing in wide stretches of green park and instead they were in the street. And the street reached out and sucked them up.

Bub is one of those kids. He might have a chance to make it, but he gets trapped in his mother's tragic flaw. Lutie, unfortunately, is beautiful, and she pays the price.

Says Boots Smith, the bandleader who you go to work about a job as a singer: "All you boys did from now is just be nice to me, baby." The only singing-school instructor with "skin the color of the underside of a fish," the creepy funder who sneaks into her apartment to snoop her clothes.

In New York, Petry saw Lutie all around her. "These young women, who really I think are beautiful, and who I guess are regarded as fair game by" — and she pauses for just a bit, to put an edge on it — "the males in this society. You see this over and over again." Her voice trails off.

The males more than met their match in Ann Petry. The photo on the first edition of "The Street" shows a handsome woman, hair swept back and teeth bared in an uncomfortable smile. Elsewhere on the jacket, the author's résumé is given in extensive detail — registered pharmacist, former member of the American Negro Theatre, executive secretary of the civic organization Negro Women Inc., ad saleswoman and copywriter for one Harlem



Ann Petry, author of "The Street," first published in 1946.

weekly, editor of the women's pages and general news reporter for another, covering three-alarm fires and political rallies "and reporting on murders and all other forms of sudden death." This was a woman who could handle anyone or anything.

Both Ann and her sister Helen came along after several years of trying and one child who died in infancy, so their parents cherished them. The same thing happened with the Petrys' one child.

"We had been married for a hundred years, but we couldn't have any children," says Petry dreamily. "Then we had Liz." A journalist turned lawyer, Liz Petry has reverted to being a reporter in a neighboring town to be near her parents.

"The Street" upset me dreadfully when I was young," says Liz Petry. "My mother really is a very upset person, and I was surprised that it was so down. I can only guess at what she went through when she moved to New York and saw all these disenfranchised people, totally lacking power in a way that she and our family never did. Her way of dealing with the problem was to write this book, which

maybe was something that people who had grown up in Harlem couldn't do."

Petry is a little stooped, but otherwise bears her age lightly as she bustles around, making fresh coffee, offering up some of George's homemade rye bread. She's irritated that the photograph on the new edition of "The Street" shows her using a cane. That, she asserts, was just a prop the photographer asked her to hold, not something she is so infirm as to actually need.

It's been a long time between books. Her third and last novel for adults, "The Narrows" — a complex tale of interracial love that is considered by a few critics to be even better than "The Street" — came out in 1953. Since then her output has been sparse: a collection of stories, plus several children's titles. She says she's still writing. Ironically, the Harlem depicted in the novel is almost benign when set against the current situation. "You have this whole drug thing now, with crack," says Petry. "You have this business of lack of housing. That hasn't decreased, it's increased. Then there's the murder rate, the infant mortality rate. Everything is worse."

PEOPLE

Bacall's Famous Line Is No Longer Needed

The first line Lauren Bacall uttered in her first movie, "To Have and Have Not," was, "Have you got a match?" "It was very effective; it made an impression at the time," Bacall said, even as she tried to make a different kind of impression at a conference in New York promoting an anti-smoking device. "Bette Davis was my heroine," she said. "She used cigarettes so dramatically, and I wanted to be like her." Humphrey Bogart, Bacall's first husband, died of lung cancer in 1957, but not until Bacall was touring in Australia in 1986 did she succeed in stopping her own smoking. It was unintended, she said, as one cigarette-less day at a time.

The Richard Tucker Music Foundation has given its top award for 1992 to the soprano Deborah Voigt, 31, a native of Fullerton, California. The honor includes a \$30,000 cash award, the largest individual stipend for voice. It is named for the American tenor Richard Tucker, who died in 1975.

A British Broadcasting Corp. program left an unfair impression that NBC's Arthur Kent saw himself as a heroic "Rambo" figure during the Gulf War, the Broadcasting Complaints Commission said in London. It upheld part of a complaint by the Rome-based correspondent, about an edition of "The Late Show" that explored media images arising from the war. The commission said it "unfairly diminished his reputation as a serious foreign correspondent."

Diana, Princess of Wales, survived 12 of Europe's bravest children on Wednesday, among them a 13-year-old Spanish girl whose legs were blown off by a bomb. The wife of Prince Charles presented the first Children of Europe awards at a lunch in London. Diana heard how Irene Villa from Madrid "never lost her smile," despite losing both legs to a bomb planted by Basque separatists in Madrid. Another award went to Luca Ottari, 17, of Italy, a student who suffered severe chest wounds when he aided a woman being attacked by two muggers, one armed with a knife.

One of Lyndon B. Johnson's favorite hats was auctioned for \$10,000 at a Washington dinner to mark Texas Independence Day and raise money for scholarships. Lynda Johnson Robb, the former U.S. president's older daughter and wife of Senator Charles Robb, Democrat of Virginia, brought the gray felt cowboy hat. Nohada Hill of Dallas shelled out the \$10,000.

New York City Plugs Its Arts

New York Times Service NEW YORK — "New York Celebrates the Arts," an international campaign to promote New York City's cultural life around the world and attract tourists, has been announced by the New York International Festival of the Arts.

Martin E. Segal, the chairman of the festival organization, said that it would be working with thousands of travel agents and travel writers along with 235 foreign embassies and consulates and U.S. embassies in 34 countries on the campaign. Segal said the \$650,000 campaign would last through the end of next February. He predicted that the campaign would generate at least \$600 million from those who visit what he called the "extraordinary range of cultural and arts activities" around the city.

The campaign's booklet, called "America, New York, the New World of the Arts," draws attention to more than 150 performances, exhibitions, special events and attractions at 120 cultural institutions, ranging from the New York Shakespeare Festival in Central Park to a coral reef display at the New York Aquarium.

Advertisement for AT&T Traveler's Guide. Includes the title "The AT&T TRAVELER'S GUIDE", "AT&T USADirect Service", and a table of access numbers in Europe for various countries like Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and United Kingdom.

Advertisement for AT&T "At Your Service Around the Globe". Promotes AT&T USADirect service for international calls, including features like sequential calling and language services.

Advertisement for "CITY FILES" featuring travel information for Paris and Seville. Includes details on country/city codes, emergency services, medical assistance, U.S. embassies, tourism offices, local chambers of commerce, and neighborhoods. Also includes a "CALENDAR" section with dates for fashion shows, art exhibitions, and festivals in Paris and Seville.

Vertical advertisement for "The Rush" and "Drug Prof..." with various text and graphics.

